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ABSTRACT

The second volume of this annotated bibliography contains primarily materials in published scientific literature on refugee mental health. References have been grouped into five major sections. Section 1, Understanding Refugees in Context, provides important background material in five categories: cultural and related information about different refugee or ethnic groups; research on refugee experience and behavior; policy issues; physical health and medical care of refugees; and assimilation, acculturation, and adaptation. Section 2, Specific Mental Health Issues and Refugees, lists resources in the following categories: typical or common mental health problems, disorders, or issues for refugees; assessment and diagnosis; needs assessment; treatment; prevention, promotion, and outreach; mental health service delivery; and training issues and professional development. Section 3, Concerns of Selected Subgroups of Refugees, provides references on the specific issues and needs of children and adolescents, women, and the elderly, along with references describing kinship issues facing refugee families in their country of resettlement. It also contains a category of references on refugees who have been victimized by torture, terror, concentration camps, and/or rape. Section 4, Other Bibliographies on Refugees and Related Topics, includes both published and unpublished bibliographies. Section 5, Language, consists of references in the following areas: issues in education and bilingual education; interpretation; and language and language concerns. Three indices are included, organized by refugee/ethic group, author, and subject. (TE)

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AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON
REFUGEE MENTAL HEALTH
VOLUME II

Susan C. Peterson

Amos S. Deinard

Anne List

Refugee Assistance Program:

Mental Health--Technical Assistance Center

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PREFACE

This volume is to be used in conjunction with Volume I -- An Annotated Bibliography on Refugee Mental Health (Williams, C.L., 1986).

Section 1

UNDERSTANDING REFUGEES IN CONTEXT

1A.01

Arkoff, A., Thaver, F., Elkind, L. 1966. Mental health and counseling ideas of Asian and American students. Journal of Counseling Psychology, 13(2), 219-228.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian

The number of foreign students enrolled in American institutions has risen dramatically in recent years. The college years - a time of great stress for many students - may be doubly so for students from foreign lands. In addition to the usual pressures of college, there may be a crucial language problem and the strain of accomodating quite unfamiliar patterns of thought, feeling and behavior. Then, ironically enough, having adapted perhaps too well to the American environment, some students have difficulty in re-adapting to their own. The present paper, which stems from earlier research, attempts to throw light on one aspect of this problem. Specifically, it seeks to examine the ideas of mental health held by students of several Asian countries, compare those ideas with those of a comparable American student group and a group of American psychologists, and explore the consequences that such ideas have for counseling and psychotherapy. (Author/TAC Abstract)

1A.02

Baca, J. E. 1969. Some health beliefs of the Spanish-speaking. American Journal of Nursing, 69(10), 2172-2176.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

Traditional beliefs and practices concerning health and illnesses are still an important factor in working with Spanish Americans who retain their cultural heritage. Three general classifications of disease recognized by Spanish Americans are: (1) natural diseases; (2) magical diseases; and (3) psychological diseases. Brief descriptions of mal aire, mal ojo, susto, empacho, and caida de la mollera and their folk treatments are given. The functions of the curandero (folk healer), sobador (masseur), and albolario (specialist in witchcraft illnesses) are described. (HMHR/TAC edited)

1A.03

Bliatout, B. 1982. Understanding the differences between Asian and Western concepts of mental health and illness: Hmong and Lao. Paper presented at the Conference on Refugee Mental Health sponsored by the Department of Health and Human Services and the University of Kansas, Kansas City, Missouri. May 1982.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong; Laotian

Overview of Hmong and Lao lores in relation to mental health and illness. Hmong link mental health or emotional problems to problems of the liver. Author outlines six types of "sick livers" in a table, together with a description of the causes, symptoms and case examples of each. Hmong traditional healers are herbal medicinemen, soul callers, spiritual healers and shamen. Laotians, on the other hand, liken mental health problems to problems of the heart of spiritual problems. Examples of Laotian mental health terms and typical symptoms are presented in a chart. Healers are Buddhist monks, herbalists, spiritual communicators, magicians, Baci officials and village elders. In view of the stigma attached to mental illness, the author suggests that mental health counseling be disguised as an educational program or a family relations program. These titles are more acceptable to Hmong and Laotians. The focus of counseling should be on giving advice on an array of problems. Author concludes with a general statement that the therapeutic value of Asian techniques should go hand-in-hand with Western-style treatments. (NIMH Abstract)

1A.04

Brisimi, H. An overview of the refugee situation in South East Asia. Unpublished manuscript. In Office of the U. N. High Commissioner for Refugees.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

General commentary on the recent (1975 and on) exodus of Southeast Asian refugees. Discusses basic needs of refugees, not specific to psychological issues. (NIMH)

1A.05

Brodsky, B. 1988. Mental health attitudes and practices of Soviet Jewish immigrants. Health and Social Work, 13(2), Spring 1988, 130-136.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Soviet Jewish

This article describes some of the difficulties Soviet Jewish immigrants face and the results of a survey of immigrant attitudes toward Western mental health resources. The author identifies doctors and medical facilities as primary mental health resources and explores implications for social work service delivery in ambulatory care settings. Comparisons with other populations also are made. (Author Abstract)

1A.06

Cappelletty, G. G., II. 1986. Doctoral dissertation, Factors affecting psychological distress within the Hmong refugee community. Fresno, California: California School of Professional Psychology.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

This study focuses on the need for information about the manner in which the Hmong express psychological distress and the variables which are influential in determining adaptation. A questionnaire was developed to measure psychological distress and mental illness. The findings suggested that there are three principal ways in which psychological distress is expressed by the Hmong people: (a) hostility, (b) depression, and (c) anxiety/tension. In order to investigate the overlap among the four sets of variables, four canonical correlations were utilized with a sample of 194 subjects. The results suggested that there are three processes influencing psychological distress in the Hmong community: the first process, learned helplessness; the second process, family influences; the final process, Americanization. Based on acculturation scale scores, 136 subjects were classified into four groups. These four groups were labeled bicultural, traditional, Americanized, and alienated. The discriminant function analysis suggested that the bicultural group experienced more anxiety and family problems than the other groups; however, on the whole, bicultural individuals are less distressed than the other groups. The alienated individuals expressed the highest levels of distress. Ultimately it is suggested that specific interventions in the Hmong community can promote acculturation while simultaneously reducing psychological distress. (Dissertation Abstracts/TAC edited)

1A.07

Casal, L., Hernandez, A. R. 1975. Cubans in the U.S.: A survey of the literature. University of Pittsburgh, Center for Latin American Studies, 5(2), 25-51.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

A review of the literature regarding Cuban Americans focuses on the following areas: (1) Causes of immigration; (2) Demographic composition; (3) Exiles as sources of information about the society of origin; (4) Assimilation and acculturation of Cuban exiles; (5) Political behavior and attitudes of the exiles; (6) Changes in both the family and sex roles; (7) Mental health; (8) Occupational adjustment, skill transferability, and social mobility; (9) Youth problems; (10) Cubans on welfare and other "at risk" groups; (11) The relationship of Cubans to other ethnic/racial groups; and (12) The impact of the Cuban immigration on the host society and refugee programs. A critical review of the research design and findings of the articles in each of these areas is presented. It is concluded that future research on Cuban communities should focus on their power strucutre, leardership patterns, and linkages with non-Cuban power structures. Moreover, an appeal is made for more systematic efforts at making research on Cubans relevant to general theoretical issues in the social sciences. An annotated bibliography of twenty-two articles is appended. (HMHR/TAC edited)

1A.08

Chan, C. 1981. Cambodians in America. Bridging cultures: Southeast Asian refugees in America. Los Angeles, California: Asian American Community Mental Health Training Center.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cambodian

Overview of Cambodian culture through the eyes of Cambodians who are adjusting to American life. Cambodian individuals have furnished the quotations opening each section of the paper. Cambodians are characterized by their: 1) belief in Buddhist ethics, 2) patience/compliance, 3) idealism, 4) formality, 5) tact/diplomacy/withdrawal, 6) love of sharing, 7) open houses, 8) high regard for education, and 9) adaptability. Discussion also encompasses Cambodian social standards as well as similarities and differences between Cambodians and other Asians. (NIMH Abstract)

1A.09

Chao, W. Y. 1987. Rusticating Chinese educated youth: Adaptation processes. In S. C. Morgan, E. Colson (Eds.). People in upheaval. 159-179. New York, New York: Center for Migration Studies.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Chinese

After founding the People's Republic of China in 1949, Chairman Mao Zedong initiated a number of national campaigns aimed at achieving socialist values. Drawing on his extensive familiarity with the Chinese peasant, Mao was convinced that urban educated youth could learn much from poor and lower-middle rural peasants. One of his programs involved encouraging urban middle-school graduates to relocate in Chinese rural villages. From the mid-1950s through the late 1960s approximately 1.2 million urban middle-school graduates were settled in rural villages. This paper describes some of the experiences of these relocatees and their resettlement process. (Author/TAC)

1A.10

Crapanzano, V., Garrison, V. 1977. Case studies in spirit possession. New York: John Wiley and Sons.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This volume contains ten detailed individual case histories of spirit possession. Written by anthropologists, these original studies range in approach from the psychoanalytic to the social anthropological to the social strategic. Material from a number of countries is presented. These case histories reinforce the view that possession states and other non-Western healing techniques are very worthwhile approaches to treating troubled people. Insights and knowledge drawn from these studies are an important source of understanding the dimensions of this phenomenon throughout the cultures of the world. (HMHR/TAC edited)

1A.11

Csordas, T. J. 1987. Health and the holy in African and Afro-American spirit possession. Social Science and Medicine, 24(1), 1-11.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: African

The difficulty of reconciling religious and medical dimensions of ethnopsychiatric phenomena is discussed with respect to spirit possession cults. The paper documents a trend toward medicalization of the phenomenon in the Anglo-American literature, and points out the lack of such a trend in the French literature. Extended discussion is presented of an Afro-Brazilian cult not well represented in the Anglo-American literature. Case vignettes are excerpted from key informant interviews with a Brazilian psychiatrist who is also an initated elder of this cult. It is concluded that a balanced approach that attends to both religious and medical motives of cult participants is essential for an adequate understanding of the phenomenon, and that such an approach is intrinsic to the goals of contemporary medical anthropology. (Journal Abstract/TAC edited)

1A.12

Currier, R. L. 1966. The hot-cold syndrome and symbolic balance in Mexican and Spanish-American folk medicine. Ethnology, In 251-263. 5(3),

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

An examination of the Hot-cold Syndrome and symbolic balance in Spanish-American folk medicine is presented. A description is given of the Hot-cold Syndrome as a medical belief that defines "calidad" (quality) in the classification of foods, and a list of the many types of illnesses caused by cold or hot qualities entering the body. Folk beliefs and their relation to the Hot-cold Syndrome are also discussed. The Hot-cold syndrome is described in relation to child development in Mexican peasant society. (HMHR/TAC edited)

1A.13

de Voe, D. M. 1987. Keeping refugee status: A Tibetan perspective. In S. C. Morgan, E. Colson (Eds.). People in upheaval. 54-65. New York, New York: Center for Migration Studies.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Tibetan

For those who have become refugees, keeping refugee status is usually not an option. In countries where it is, few refugee groups choose to remain in this status because of the comparative disadvantage noncitizens experience. This paper is about Tibetans in India, most of whom live in refugee status twenty-five years after they fled their homeland. It is based on fieldwork in several Tibetan refugee areas of India in 1977-78 and 1980-82. After a brief introduction to Tibetans as refugees, it focuses on a) Tibetan relations with their host country, India, and b) the economic organization of resettlement. Tibetan identity has been reinforced in exile because of mutually acceptable boundaries between Indian and Tibetan societies. Tibetans are able to survive refugee life because of the network of donors actively engaged in resettlement work and committed to Tibetans as Tibetans. The psychosocial consequences of living as long-term refugees are discussed vis-a-vis contemporary Tibetan identity. (Author/TAC)

1A.14

Dempsey, P. A., Gesse, T. 1983. The childbearing Haitian refugee--cultural applications to clinical nursing. Public Health Reports, 98(3), 261-267.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Haitian

A study used an assessment tool to develop a cultural profile of the pregnant Haitian refugee as a basis for deriving culturally appropriate nursing goals and interventions. Ten pregnant refugee women, born in Haiti and residing in Miami, were interviewed in their homes. Findings indicated that respondents perceived pregnancy and its particular needs and characteristics in much the same way and with similar concerns as their American counterparts. The variations in their responses reemphasized the need for accurate culture-specific assessment in the provision of health care. A list of caregivers' goals and interventions directed toward specific beliefs, values, and practices is provided. (Social Work Abstracts)

1A.15

Duval, M. K. Latinos and health care: The quest for equity. Paper presented at the National Health Manpower Education Conference for Spanish Surnamed, Chicago, Illinois, October 21, 1972.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

This opening address to the National Health Manpower Education Conference for the Spanish Surnamed (SS) provides (1) a brief overview of the contributions of Latino folk medicine to modern American medicine, (2) statistical documentation of the severe shortage of Spanish surnamed health professionals and the underrepresentation of SS students in medical, dental and nursing schools throughout the country, and (3) a summary of recent national legislation for increasing Spanish surnamed Americans in health manpower professional training and health services. (HMHR Abstract)

1A.16

English, R. A. 1983. The challenge for mental health: Minorities and their world views. Paper presented at The Second Annual Robert L. Sutherland Lecture, University of Texas at Austin, November 3.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The author reviews some of the recent research findings related to ethnic minorities and their mental health and identifies some implications for mental health practice and education. Some critical ethnic factors in mental health practice are discussed. There is also an outline of world views of minorities in relation to mental health issues. Four dichotomized world views that represent both cultural and structural dimensions are: 1) bicultural/multicultural, 2) acculturated/assimilated, 3) native-oriented/traditional, and 4) transitional/marginal. (TAC Abstract)

1A.17

Estrada, L. F. 1985. The dynamics of Hispanic populations: A description and comparison. Social Thought, 11(3), 23-39.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

A discussion of the Hispanic population of the United States presents census statistics to enhance and supplement the knowledge of social service providers employed in the Hispanic community. The dramatic growth of this population is only one of the characteristics that place it "at risk." Another characteristic is its youthfulness. Youthful Hispanics are concerned with issues related to children and the family at a time when the general population has begun to focus on the problems of adults and the swelling of their community as a result of both legal and illegal immigration from Mexico and Latin America. Other characteristics that predispose Hispanics to risk (geographic concentration, language-related difficulties, and intrametropolitan dispersion) are discussed. Decisions that will influence intervention strategies, efforts at program outreach, and programmatic objectives should be based on information about each community, using national statistics for purposes of comparison. (Social Work Abstracts)

1A.18

Foster, G. M. 1953. Relationships between Spanish and Spanish American folk medicine. Journal of American Folklore, 66, 201-217.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

A description of classical concepts in Spanish American folk medicine, such as humors and herb remedies, and nonclassical relationships of folk medicine including the magical, supernatural, physiological, and emotional causes of illness and their special cures is presented. It is concluded that the medical practices of classical antiquity and conquest Spain survive to a greater extent in the Americas than in Spain. Spanish and Spanish American folk medicine plays a functional part in the life of people and offers resistance to the acceptance of modern medical science. (HMHR/TAC edited)

1A.19

Galvin, J. A., V., Ludwig, A. M. 1961. A case of witchcraft. Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, 133(2), 161-168.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

An examination of the psychodynamics involved in a family claiming to be bewitched reveals the underlying psychopathology of each member. The findings indicate that for all persons involved in this family, their bewitchment, which is similar to other hysterical symptoms, served as a substitute gratification for their individual and mutual unconscious strivings. (HMHR/TAC edited)

1A.20

Giraldo, O. 1972. Machismo as a psychocultural phenomenon. Revista Latinoamericana de Psicologia, 4(3), 295-309.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

(Article written in Spanish.) This article examines the cultural traits of "machismo," common in Latin American countries. It contends that "machismo" is a cultural trait aimed at satisfying a psychological need - that is, an inferiority complex which originates in child-rearing practices. (TAC Abstract)

1A.21

Gums, J. G. Carson, D. S. 1987. Influence of folk medicine on the family practitioner. Southern Medical Journal, 80(2), February 1987, 209-212.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The practice of folk medicine in the United States is increasing. Awareness by the family practitioner is essential in order to effectively communicate and successfully recommend medical treatment to those patients who hold belief in these traditional practices. Root medicine is particularly thriving in the Southeastern United States. The influx of refugees into the Southern coastal states has introduced new concepts into traditional medical practices. Interaction with patients who are involved with traditional health care providers and the modern medical community occurs more frequently than may be appreciated by the physicians. This article is intended to increase physicians' knowledge of some of the basic philosophies and practices of folk medicine, particularly root medicine, and to provide some insight into the reasons why the practitioners of folk medicine can be strongly influential in the medical and psychologic concerns of patients who believe in the power of the supernatural. (Author Abstract)

1A.22

Gurak, D. T., Kritz, M. M. 1985. Hispanic immigration to the Northeast in the 1970's. Migration Today, 13(2), 6-12.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

The origins of United States immigrants during the past two decades have changed significantly with Asia and Latin America displacing Europe as the principal sending regions; in the Northeast, the increasing percentage of Latin American, Caribbean, and Asian immigrants stands out. The Northeast emerges as a distinct settlement area of recent immigration, with the New York metropolitan region the largest entry and settlement area for most immigrants. Hispanics now comprise one-fifth of New York City's population; these Hispanic groups may develop distinct patterns of adaptation in areas such as residential settlement and economic activity. This article describes major demographic and socioeconomic patterns and changes among Hispanic groups in New York. Results show that overall, Hispanic migrants are following the classic U.S. immigration model: positive selection over time; initial location in unskilled and semiskilled occupations; increases in earnings over time; and, in the second generation, high levels of English language acquisition and intermarriage. (Popline/TAC edited)

1A.23

Habarad, J. 1987. Refugees and the structure of opportunity: Transitional adjustments to aid among U.S. resettled Lao Iu Mien, 1980-1985. In S. C. Morgan, E. Colson (Eds.). People in upheaval. 66-87. New York, New York: Center for Migration Studies.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Lao Iu Mien

Immigrant settlement in the United States since 1975 has followed two basic socioeconomic patterns. In the first, immigrants enter, locate themselves in a satisfactory area, find work, and begin the difficult process of adjustment. In the second, immigrants show prolonged dependency with an intensification of ethnic organization and slow progress in acquiring skills that would enable them to participate in the new society and productive economy. Resettled Lao Iu Mien refugees have followed the second pattern. This extended case study examines situations arising in Iu Mien resettlement to discover why they have found difficulty integrating into U.S. social and economic life. The first section presents material on the background of the Iu Mien before 1980 and U.S. refugee policy. The second section describes the processes by which the Iu Mien developed an involuted community organization and explains their adjustments to U.S. aid programs in the context of their available alternatives. Finally, the dynamics of transitional adjustments in resettlement and alternative policy responses are discussed. It is the author's contention that policies focusing on opening up opportunities for economic activity to relocatees are more effective than training programs for immediate modification of their values and skills. (Author/TAC)

1A.24

Handelman, M. 1983. The new arrivals. Practice Digest, 5(4), 3-22.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Haitian; Soviet; Jewish; Southeast-Asian; Cuban

Resettlement work with new immigrants is the theme of a special section in this issue of Practice Digest. A current dilemma that affects the social worker's role as socializing agent results from the recent shift in cultural ideology away from the concept of the melting pot and towards a notion of cultural pluralism. The worker's task is to help immigrants and refugees adapt to their new country while maintaining their cultural and ethnic identity. To be effective as a socialization agent, the resettlement practitioner must understand the difficulties that different immigrant groups experience in this country. For example, Soviet society provides little opportunity for upward mobility. Therefore, Russian emigres resist entry-level employment for fear of being locked into dead-end jobs. Mental health facilities in many totalitarian societies serve as mechanisms of social control. Thus, many immigrants are fearful of mental health providers. A major practice principle explicated in the articles is that the form and quality of the work with each immigrant population must be based on an understanding of that group's norms and cultural frame of reference. The groups discussed in this special issue are Haitians, Soviet Jews, Southeast Asians, Cubans, and illegal aliens. The bases of the articles that are included are two questions put to experts in the field: (1) What problems do these groups face? and (2) What should social workers know about these groups? (Social Work Abstracts)

1A.25

Harmon, R. B. Rosner, R., Wiederlight, M. 1987. The Mariel refugee and the New York criminal court. Journal of Forensic Science, 32(3), May 1987, 725-735.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

In the Spring of 1980, the Mariel Boat Lift brought refugees from Communist Cuba to the shores of Florida. Most refugees came seeking political freedom, but many were sent by the Cuban government directly from its prisons and mental institutions. Literal rejects of their own society, they arrived in this country and spent many months interned in refugee camps. As they moved out into local communities, their behavioral problems began to come to the attention of local authorities. This paper describes the "Marielitos" seen in the Forensic Psychiatry Clinic for the Criminal and Supreme Courts of New York between mid-1980 and mid-1985. It explores how their reactions to their new environment may be affected by their past psychiatric and criminal histories, their language barrier, and the stress of the emigration experience. (Author Abstract)

1A.26

Hendricks, G. L., Downing, B. T., Deinard, A. S. 1986. The Hmong in transition. New York: Center for Migration Studies of New York, Inc.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

This is a collection of essays on Hmong culture, history and resettlement derived from a Hmong Research Conference held in 1983 at the University of Minnesota. Specifically, the four sections comprising this collection are "Hmong culture and change," "Hmong resettlement," "Language and literacy," and "Health care." Case studies are included. This collection is meant to help Hmong health care providers better understand and thus, better care for Hmong migrants. (TAC Abstract)

1A.27

Hernandez, R. E. 1985. The origins of the Mariel Boatlift. In J. Szapocznik, R. E. Cohen (Eds.). Coping with adolescent refugees: The Mariel boatlift. 3-21. New York, New York: Praeger Publishing.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

This chapter provides a historic account of the events that led to exodus commonly known as the Mariel Boatlift. He details the government philosophy and the historic confrontation of the two countries involved in the boatlift saga, Cuba and the United States. He delineates policy and response to the problem. A review of the events as they unfolded, and highlights of the most significant issues, explain how the stage was set to produce one of the most complex migratory events of this decade. (Author/TAC Abstract)

1A.28

Hoskins, M. W. Building rapport with the Vietnamese. Indochinese refugees adjustment problems. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Vietnamese American Association.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

This essay is designated to help Westerners establish friendly relations with and interpret information from the Vietnamese. The author developed an insight into bridging the cultural gap through her engagement in social anthropological research in Vietnam. Narrative of her personal experience touches upon the following issues: traditional beliefs, fmaily relationships, subtlety in interpersonal relations, social etiquette, taboos, delicate and touchy subjects, easily misinterpreted behavior, Vietnamese' picture of Americans, and techniques in making contact. An open mind, according to the author, is essential in understanding the Vietnamese culture which prizes politeness before progress and personal relations before facts. (NIMH Abstract)

1A.29

Indochinese Mental Health Project, 1980. Social/cultural customs: Similarities and differences between Vietnamese - Cambodians - Hmong. Pennsylvania: Bureau of Research and Training, Pennsylvania Office of Mental Health.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese; Cambodian; Hmong

Comparative chart to depict the social/cultural similarities and differences among Vietnamese, Cambodians and Hmong. The three groups are compared in terms of the following aspects: 1) family - marriage, childbirth and children, death/mourning; 2) society; and 3) religion. The appendix provides additional information concerning death and mourning in Cambodia. (NIMH Abstract)

1A.30

Kalish, R. A., Reynolds, D. K. 1976. Death and ethnicity: A psychocultural study. Los Angeles, California: Ethel Percy Andrus Gerontology Center, University of Southern California.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Black; Japanese; Mexican

This book, studying the attitudes and effects of death on three cultures (Black Americans, Japanese Americans, and Mexican Americans), has two central foci: (1) How do ethnic groups verbalize their thinking about death, dying, and grieving?; and (2) How do they behave in the face of actual death? (HMHR Abstract/TAC edited)

1A.31

Kitano, H. H. L. 1981. Asian-American: The Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Philipinos, and Southeast Asians. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 454, 125-138.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Japanese; Chinese; Southeast-Asian; Korean; Philipino

The term "Asian-American" covers over twenty nationality groups. It includes the Chinese and Japanese whose major immigration occurred decades ago, and the Koreans and the Philipinos whose major migration is still in progress. It identifies voluntary migrants from the Pacific Islands such as Guam and Samoa and the recently arrived refugees from Southeast Asia who fled for their lives. It covers a wide variety of identities and a range of languages and cultures, yet this diversity has been categorized into a number of Asian sterotypes. Asian Americans are expected to know the language and culture of their ancestors and to retain a loyalty to their home countries in a way that is not expected of European immigrants. A negative consequence of this stereotype occurred during World War II when all persons of Japanese ancestry, whether citizens or aliens, were interned, presumably because of these strong ties. It is incumbent among Americans to recognize the differences among Asian American groups and to acknowledge that the intergroup processes that have affected all immigrant groups will occur for Asian Americans if racial stereotypes diminish and discrimination abates. The more open the system, the higher the probablity that the more normal processes of group interaction will take place. (Social Work Abstracts)

1A.32

Kunstadter, P. 1985. Health of Hmong in Thailand: Risk factors, morbidity and mortality in comparison with other ethnic groups. Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry, 9(4), 329-351.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

Compared the demographic and health conditions among the Hmong in Thailand with other ethnic groups that closely resemble the ethnic origins of Southeast Asian refugees in the US. Results show that the Hmong had large, extended family households, high birth rates, low use of contraception, young age at 1st marriage, and relatively low infant mortality rates compared with other Highland minorities. Hmong use of tobacco and alcohol and other stimulants was lower than other ethnic groups and was more frequent among men than women. Findings suggest that relatively low morbidity and mortality among the Hmong as compared with other Highland ethnic groups may be associated with low use of tobacco and alcohol and with the sharing of childcare responsibilities within the large Hmong extended family households. (Popline)

1A.33

Le, D. D. 1980. Vietnamese refugees' perceptions and methods for coping with mental illness. Doctoral dissertation. United States International University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

The two specific aims of this study are to (1) assess Vietnamese refugees' methods for coping with mental illness, and (2) examine Vietnamese refugees' attitudes toward, knowledge about, and perceptions of barriers to receiving Western type community mental health services. The findings indicate that Vietnamese refugees associate mental illness with the psychotic or extremely violent behavior but not with less extreme emotional or behavioral disorders. Religious affiliation does not alter this perception of mental illness. And most Vietnamese would treat mental illness within the family system and not through commumnity health services. Mental health services were preferred by the largest proportion of respondents only in the case of paranoid schizophrenia. Shame or loss of face is a crucial problem for Vietnamese seeking professional help and the language barrier only intensifies this discomfort with mental health services. The majority of respondents were not even familiar with any community health programs. The longer the refugees are in the United States the less likely they are to use mental health clinics. The higher educated Vietnamese said that they would use the services but, in fact, did not. The results imply that a piecemeal application of existing mental health services to Vietnamese problems will probably fail. What is needed is an integration of available community resources: a multiservice approach to a multidimensional problem, headed by a native bicultural professional and extending into the community through native auxiliary workers. The participation of Vietnamese community people is essential to the success of the program as is the sensitivity of American mental health professionals to Vietnamese values and problems. And most importantly a viable mental health program must be based upon the Vietnamese family structure strengthened by Western mental health knowledge and methods. (Dissertation Abstracts International/TAC Edited)

1A.34

McIntosh, E. 1985. Traditional health beliefs and practices of Southeast Asians: Implications for health professionals. Unpublished paper, Department of Health Education, University of Minnesota at Minneapolis. December 1985.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

This paper examines the traditional health beliefs and practices of the different Southeast Asian subgroups: Khmer, Mien, Hmong, Vietnamese, and Laotian and discusses the implications for health professionals in the United States. Beliefs of disease etiologies are described, and the role and types of traditional healers are discussed, as well as the different types of home care utilized by Southeast Asians. (TAC Abstract)

1A.35

McIntosh, W. A., Alston, J. P. 1981. Religion and the new immigrants: Some initial observations concerning Lao refugees in America. Association for the Sociology of Religion.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Laotian

Immigrants frequently use religion as a means to reestablish a sense of community within a strange and sometimes hostile host society. The religion of Laos is a mixture of Buddhism, Hinduism, and Animism whose rituals and beliefs serve to integrate Lao communities. As Lao refugees move to the United States and attempt to reestablish communities in large urban areas, the Lao have tried to form community associations and establish temples. Neither of these efforts has been completely successful. Cities like Boulder, Colorado; Los Angeles, California; and Dallas, Texas; support Buddhist temples, but great difficulties have arisen in the form of financial support and recruitment of qualified persons to serve as monks. Other cities, such as Houston, Texas, have been unable to reestablish a religious community in any fashion. The long-term consequences of such difficulties may contribute to personal as well as social disorganization among these immigrants. (Copyright Sociological Abstracts, Inc.)

1A.36

Miller, M. H., Yeh, E. K., Alexander, A. A., Klein, M. H., Tseng, K. H., Workneh, F., Chu, H. M. 1971. The cross-cultural student: Lessons in human nature. Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic, 35(2), 128-131.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This article summarizes the authors' experiences in talking with students all over the world, particularly East Asians at the University of Washington and American students in East Asia, about studying, living and working in another culture. Issues of particular interest include bridging cultural barriers, achieving cross-cultural friendship and understanding, and the personal qualities important to this task. General observations by the authors were that 1) international students associate most with fellow nationals, 2) relations with host country nationals rarely go beyond superficial pleasantries, and 3) international students are discouraged by prospects for deep cross-cultural friendships. (Authors/TAC Abstract)

1A.37

Moses, R. Rosenfeld, J. M., Moses-Hrushovski, R. 1987. Facing the threat of removal: Lessons from the forced evacuation of Ofira. Special issue: The price of peace: The removal of the Israeli settlements in Sinai. Journal of Applied Behavioral Science, 23(1), 53-71.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Israeli, General

The authors discuss the evacuation of Ofira, an Israeli settlement in Sinai, as a condition of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and describe the dynamics of the community and its ingabitants, different reactions to the withdrawal, and avenues for addressing the evacuees' psychological plights. Guidelines for assisting other groups undergoing forced removal from their homes are suggested. ((c) APA)

1A.38

National Indochinese Clearinghouse Center for Applied Linguistics. A brief look at the histories and cultures of Laos and Cambodia, 1976-1977. Indochinese refugees adjustment problems. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Vietnamese American Association.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Laotian; Cambodian

Overview of the history, religion and social structure of Laos and Cambodia. There are more similarities between the two countries than the differences that divide them. The history of Laos and Cambodia is one of political and military struggles, followed by a French influence which continued until the 1950's. Buddhism, the dominant religion in both countries, pervades into the government and everyday life of the civilians. In Laos and Cambodia, unlike Vietnam or China, the nuclear family is more desirable than an extended family. (NIMH Abstract)

1A.39

National Indochinese Clearinghouse Center for Applied Linguistics 1981. Perspectives on a cross-cultural problem: Getting to know the Vietnamese. In Bridging cultures: Southeast Asian refugees in America. Los Angeles, California: Asian American Community Mental Health Training Center.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

A description of the positive and negative aspects of Vietnamese character is provided. The Vietnamese people are renowned for their industriousness, love of learning and personal orientation. However, their lack of community spirit, weak peer-orientation and inattention to punctuality provides grounds for criticism by Americans. A clash of Vietnamese and American value orientations is witnessed in the realms of interpersonal relations, approach to life and time perspective. In seeking to understand the Vietnamese, the author makes a note of caution on the danger of stereotypes and quotes a Vietnamese saying, "Just as the length of a road is known only by actually traveling on it, the qualities of a man are known only by living with him for a long time. (NIMH Abstract)

1A.40

Nationalities Service of Central California. 1985. Hmong concepts of illness and healing with a Hmong/English glossary. August 1985. Office of Refugee Resettlement (contract no. 83-PB-CA-9L-158).

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

As the Hmong population in the United States increases, the problem of providing culturally appropriate health care has become increasingly significant. The Hmong had the least exposure to western system of health care prior to their arrival in the United States. In the Hmong traditional system of health care, physical and psychological illness are considered and treated as the same. This paper provides information on Hmong beliefs and ceremonies, including a categorization of spirits, a description of Hmong healers, beliefs concerning life, death and illness, and a number of traditional stories relating to the above. A glossary at the end contains terms and descriptions of spirits, souls, ceremonies, and rituals for the classification and treatment of Hmong health problems which may, or may not, be expressed as physical or mental illnesses. (TAC Abstract/Author)

1A.41

Newlin-Haus, E. M. 1982. A comparison of proxemic and selected communication behavior of Anglo-American and Hmong refugee mother-infant pairs. Doctoral dissertation. Indiana University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

This is an interdisciplinary study which compares and contrasts mother-infant proxemic and selected other communicative behaviors of white middle-class American and Hmong Laotian refugee mother-infant pairs. Ten American and ten Hmong mother-infant pairs were selected to participate in this research. Physical and social environmental differences may be an important determinant, along with cultural differences, of mother-infant interaction patterns. For example, touching patterns were different for the two groups; the Hmong held and touched their infants more frequently than did the Americans. Similar findings across groups indicate a developmental basis for some behaviors. (Dissertation Abstracts International/TAC Edited)

1A.42

Phommasouvanh, B. 1981. Aspects of Lao family and social life. Bridging cultures: Southeast Asian refugees in America. Los Angeles, California: Asian American Community Mental Health Training Center.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Laotian

The author presents the traditional values and life styles of Laos. Discussion topics include: 1) the structure of the family, 2) roles of men and women, 3) family obligations, 4) rites in the home, and 5) social life. (NIMH Abstract)

1A.43

Reissland, N., Burghart, R. 1987. The role of massage in south Asia: Child health and development. Social Science and Medicine, 25(3), 231-239. Great Britain: Pergamon Journals Ltd.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: South Asian

Massage, together with breast-feeding, are the two fundamental nurturing practices of women in south Asia. In Mithila, women are expected to massage their infants daily. If they do not, they lay themselves open to censure. Implicit in massage is the idea that a child's health is preserved by fostering its strength and invulnerability. Massage 'works' by installing fearlessness, hardening bone structure, enhancing movement and limb coordination, and increasing weight. These practices, in turn, are premised on the idea that between birth and weaning the infant is highly impressionable such that its identity can be shaped by the women who nurture it. (Author Abstract)

1A.44

Sandoval, M. C., De La Roza, M. C. 1986. A cultural perspective for serving the Hispanic client. In H. P. Lefley, P. B. Pedersen (Eds.). Cross-cultural training for mental health professionals. 151-181. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic; Cuban

This article gives a broad historical and cultural overview of modal value orientations and behavioral patterns which transverse New World Hispanic cultures. The clinical implications of six cultural characteristics (fatalism, machismo, authoritarianism and paternalism, individualism, personalism, and a strong family orientation) are discussed, and case histories presented in support. The particular Hispanic subgroup represented through these examples is the Cuban community of Dade County, Florida. The authors contend, however, that the clinical implications found through the case studies are generalizable in terms of the main modal characteristics discussed. (Author/TAC Abstract)

1A.45

Singer, K. 1975. Depressive disorders from a transcultural perspective. Social Science and Medicine, 9, 289-301. Great Britain: Pergamon Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This paper reviews the literature on cultural variations in prevalence and manifestations of depressive disorders and the cultural elements and psychopathological hypotheses proposed to account for such variations. It evaluates conceptual issues and methodological problems of research in this field and indicates some requirements for future research. It concludes that there is insufficient evidnece to support a prevalent view that depressive illness in primitive and certain other non-Western cultures has outstanding deviant features. (Author Abstract)

1A.46

The Vietnamese American Association. American-Vietnamese cross-cultural information. Indochinese refugees adjustment problems. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: The Vietnamese American Association.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

An outline of cultural differences between Americans and Vietnamese is offered. A comparison is made on the following aspects: 1) self-identification, 2) self-reliance and independence, 3) status classification, responsibility and privileges, 4) employment, job expectations and on-the-job relations, 5) interpersonal communication, 6) utilization of time and social etiquette, 7) friendship patterns and sex roles, and 8) meals. Cross-cultural implications, in terms of the specific behavior and views of Vietnamese, are also presented to elucidate each point of discussion. (NIMH Abstract)

1A.47

Tung, T. M. 1978. Health and disease: The Indochinese perspective. Paper presented at the HEW Mental Health Projects Grantee Conferences; Atlanta, Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle. November-December 1978, 1-17.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

This paper discusses Southeast Asian views on health, disease, medicine and medical practice and reviews the main issues of mental disease from a Southeast Asian viewpoint. This may explain some of the factors for the underutilization of community mental health resources by Southeast Asian refugees as well as their behavior in a therapeutic setting. The hope is that the discussion may offer a few hints and clues to help predict their reaction to what is being offered in service organizations and help select the ways we may eventually go in order to meet their perceived needs and demands. (TAC Abstract)

1A.48

Tung, T. M. 1982. Understanding the differences between Asian and Western concepts of mental health and illness: Vietnamese and Ethnic Chinese. Paper presented at the Conference on Refugee Mental Health sponsored by the Department of Health and Human Services and the University of Kansas, Kansas City, Missouri. May 1982.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese; Ethnic Chinese

This is a companion paper to a book previously written by the author (Indochinese patients: Cultural aspects of medical and psychiatric care for Indochinese patients). The author presents Vietnamese ideas on health, disease, medicine, medical practice and mental illness, as these cultural tenets impede the utilization of American mental health services. To increase the availability and effectiveness of the current mental health system the author advocates the following proposals: 1) Supportive and directive psychotherapy is preferred to an insight-oriented approach. Combination with drug treatment may appeal more to the Asian client. 2) System needs to be developed for better detection of mental health problems at an early stage. 3) Crisis intervention, solving a concrete problem and giving immediate relief, can render offers of therapeutic intervention more acceptable. 4) Better education is essential to inform and enlighten the Southeast Asians of mental health services. (NIMH Abstract/TAC edited)

1A.49

Union of Pan Asian Communities 1981. Understanding Pan Asian clients. Bridging Cultures: Southeast Asian refugees in America. Los Angeles, California: Asian American Community Mental Health Training Center.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cambodian; Laotian; Vietnamese

Overview of values, norms and role behaviors of Pan Asians with provision for practice implications. To show differences among various groups and deal with each community as a distinct entity, the author divides the discussion into three parts: Cambodians, Laotians and Vietnamese. For each ethnic group, information is organized under the following topic headings: 1) History and Pattern of Immigration in the United States, 2) Demographic Characteristics, 3) Values, 4) Norms and Role Behaviors, and 5) Practice Implications. Written in concise form, the article provides very good introductory knowledge to service personnel who work with refugee clients. (NIMH Abstract)

1A.50

VanDeusen, J., et al. 1980. Southeast Asian social and cultural customs: similarities and differences, part 1. Journal of Refugee Resettlement, 1(1), 20-39.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

Comparative descriptions of social and cultural customs differentiating Southeast Asian peoples. Description centers on the major features of family, social and religious life among Vietnmaese, Cambodian, Hmong and Laotian. A columnar format is used to identify parallels and contrasts between cultures. Readers are cautioned to be aware of individual differences generated by urbanization, social class status and migration. Only through direct communication can one attain knowledge of the recent experience and lifestyles of individual refugees. (NIMH Abstract)

1A.51

Vang, T. F. 1981. The Hmong of Laos. Bridging cultures: Southeast Asian refugees in America. Los Angeles, California: Asian American Community Mental Health Training Center.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

Author provides perspectives on the historical background and culture of the Hmong. Similarities and differences between the Hmong and other Asian people are outlined. Author emphasized the need for well-organized English instruction and vocational training for the Hmong to enable them to survive in the United States. (NIMH Abstract)

Cultural and Related Information ...

The following references (identified by their bibliography number) also contain some information relevant to category 1A:

1B.29, 1B.30, 1B.35, 1B.38, 1B.53, 1B.57, 1B.83, 1B.85

1C.01

1D.03, 1D.06, 1D.08, 1D.13, 1D.20, 1D.21

1E.23, 1E.24, 1E.56

2A.26, 2A.35, 2A.36, 2A.42

2B.05

2D.04, 2D.13

2F.06, 2F.26, 2F.27, 2F.32

2G.04, 2G.05, 2G.44, 2G.46

3A.04, 3A.12

3B.01, 3B.06, 3B.07, 3B.08, 3B.09

3C.02

3D.05, 3D.07

3E.11

4.01, 4.06, 4.07, 4.08, 4.10

The reader is advised to refer to the above references for more information regarding this category.

1B.01

Anderson, J. G., Safar, D. 1967. The influence of differential community perception on the provision of equal educational opportunities. Sociology of Education, 40(3), 219-230.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

Extensive interviews with community members and school personnel in two multicultural Southwestern communities demonstrate the importance of perceptions and attitudes in the provision of equal educational opportunity for Spanish American and Indian children. The findings reveal a ubiquitous feeling that Spanish American and Indian children are less capable of achieving desirable goals than are their Anglo peers. This lack of achievement of the minority groups appears, in a large part, to be perceived as a lack of innate ability and support rather than as the fault of inadequate school programs. Moreover, this feeling of inferiority appears to be internalized by the minority groups themselves, thus creating an insidious negative climate for their children. (HMHR Abstract)

1B.02

Aron, A. 1986. Psychological problems of Salvadoran refugees in California. Presented as part of the Symposium "The Psychological Effects of Forced Relocation: An International Perspective", 94th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association, Washington, D. C. August 1986.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Salvadoran

This paper deals with the psychological effects of political repression, forced migration and uncertain immigration status, as observed in Salvadoran refugees who might have sought political asylum in California. Pre-migration experiences are closely examined for their relationship to current psychopathology, particularly Post-traumatic Stress Disorder. Migration under circumstances not of one's own choosing, and the vulnerability and lack of compassion attached to illegal status in the host country, are discussed as stressors contributing to the formation of symptoms or exacerbating existing symptoms. The paper also looks at post-migration adjustment difficulties attributable to earlier trauma, inter-family and community, pervasive fear and mistrust, and the various factors commonly known as culture shock. Brief comparisons are made between voluntary immigrants and those who emigrated in response to "push factors". Finally, the paper discusses treatment issues as they relate to the particular conditions of the Central American refugee who has survived massive destruction of human design. (IMR Abstract)

1B.03

Aylesworth, L. S. 1980. Doctoral dissertation, Stress, mental health and need satisfaction among Indochinese in Colorado. Boulder, Colorado: University of Colorado.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian, Cambodian, Hmong, Vietnamese

A model is introduced to provide a conceptualization for the phenomenon of cultural displacement and explain the corresponding pathology. In this model, basic human need frustration is directly associated with non-participation or deficient participation in the social forms of the host culture. Basic human needs are generally satisfied through the normative participation in the social practices of a community. Cultural displacement leaves the displaced person without access to his old cultural practices and without the personal characteristics required for the normative participation in the host culture. The consequence for the individual is the experience of significant basic human need frustration and resultant negative psychological and psychophysiological effects. Empirical tests of the Basic Human Need Frustration (BHNF) model involve three types of hypotheses. These hypotheses were tested with approximately ten percent of the adult Vietnamese, Hmong, and Cambodian refugees in Colorado. The three types of hypotheses and findings are summarized as follows: (1) Basic human need frustration will be associated with negative psychological and negative psychophysiological effects. These hypotheses received strong support for the Vietnamese and Hmong but not for the Cambodians. (2) Certain needs will be closely associated with certain negative psychological effects. The primary test of these hypotheses gave mainly negative findings. Auxiliary analyses provided positive but weaker support only for the Cambodians. (3) Psychological effects of paranoia and guilt will be asociated with needs in patterns of greater and lesser satisfaction. Results in this connection were negative for all groups. (Dissertation Abstracts/TAC edited)

1B.04

Bachrach, L. L. Utilization of state and county mental hospitals by Spanish Americans in 1972 (statistical note 116). June 1975. Rockville, Maryland: National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Biometry.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

Spanish American admissions to mental hospitals nationwide are examined with the purpose of showing if and how they differ from admissions of other ethnic groups in terms of the following variables: (1) age, (2) sex, (3) marital status, (4) socioeconomic level, (5) diagnosis, (6) legal status upon admission, and (7) locale of previous psychiatric care. The data, representing a small sample of state and county mental hospital admissions for 1972, fail to show higher utilization by Spanish Americans - except for the age 65+ population. Several possible explanations are discussed. (HMHR Abstract)

1B.05

Bloom, B. L. 1966. A census tract analysis of socially deviant behaviors. Multivariate Behavioral Research, 1(3), 307-320.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic, General

The ecological correlates of various forms of social disequilibrium in 15 census tract characteristics were investigated. Nine measures of social disequilibrium were found to be highly intercorrelated over the tracts. Public psychiatric hospital admission rates were significantly related to most of the census tract characteristcs. Where significant relationships exist, these types of social disequilibrium are without exception high in those census tract characterized by high proportions of Spanish surnames, foreign borns, and females. In addition, these census tracts can also be described as having low community participation, low population level, low economic level, few sound housing units, and a high incidnece of tuberculosis. Attention is given to the methodological problems and possibilities in the use of correlational data to suggest cause-effect relationships. (HMHR/TAC edited)

1B.06

Bolzman, C. Musillo, I. 1987. Asylum in Switzerland. Some aspects of refugee migration. Studi Emigrazione/Etudes Migrations, 24(86), June 1987, 206-220.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

French article. Switzerland is the European country which, after Sweden, has received the highest number of refugees (30,000) in proportion to its population. Asylum seekers have increased considerably since 1979. They are coming mostly from Third World, politically unsettled countries. The essay presents the results of a survey conducted in Geneva on a sample of 549 asylum seekers assisted by public welfare agencies from 1974 to 1983. These refugees belong to the younger age bracket of the active population. About half of them have completed their secondary or tertiary education. But their professional, social, and cultural adjustment poses some problems. The vast majority of them, in fact, are employed in unqualified occupations in the tertiary sectors. (Author Abstract)

1B.07

Borjas, G. J. 1987. Self-selection and the earnings of immigrants. American Economic Review, 77(4), September 1987, 531-553.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This paper analyzes the way in which the earnings of the immigrant population may be expected to differ from the earnings of the native population because of the endogeneity of the decision to migrate. The empirical study shows that differences in the U.S. earnings of immigrants with the same measured skills but from different home countries, are attributable to variations in political and economic conditions in the countries of origin at the time of migration. (Author Abstract)

1B.08

Bory, V. 1987. Get out! From the harassment of Italians to fear of refugees, 1896-1986. Lausanne, Switzerland: Pierre-Marcel Favre.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Swiss book. The changing attitudes and behavior of the Swiss population toward foreigners in Switzerland are examined from 1896 to 1986. The author notes the periodic outbreaks of antagonism toward foreigners, most recently concerning foreign workers in the 1960s and refugees in the 1980s. The practical implications of such outbreaks for Swiss migration policy and for migration trends are considered. (Popline)

1B.09

Buckout, R. 1972. Toward a two-child norm: Changing family planning attitudes. American Psychologist, 27(1), 16-25.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic, Asian, Black, Indian

Family planning attitudes among young unmarried undergraduate students of various ethnic backgrounds are examined. The sample includes Whites, Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, and Native Americans. A questionnaire was designed to collect standard demographic data, biographical information, family planning ideas, and attitudes toward sterilization, abortion, and birth control. The results and their implications are discussed. (HMHR/TAC edited)

1B.10

Cahalan, D. 1975. Ethnoreligious group differences: 1974 California drinking survey. Berkeley, California: Unpublished manuscript, School of Public Health, University of California.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian, Jewish

Prepared as a supplementary report to the 1974 "Findings of a statewide California survey on attitudes related to control of drinking problems," this report provides additional detail on some key items on drinking attitudes and behavior as analyzed by a combination of ethnic and religious classifications. The categories Jewish, Protestant, Catholic, Asiatic, Black, Anglo, and Chicano are discussed in relation to a number of measures. Substantial differences among the groups were found in heavy drinking and incidence of problems related to drinking. Other findings are discussed as well. (Author Abstract/edited)

1B.11

Champion, V. Austin, J., Tzeng, O. C. 1987. Cross-cultural comparison of images of nurses and physicians. International Nursing Review, 34(2), March-April 1987, 43-48.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This study investigates attitudes related to the image of nurses and physicians across 30 cultures, using six concepts. Significant differences were found between physician and nurse with respect to power. Moreover, although the physician was highly correlated with knowledge and independence, the nurse was correlated with kindness. Nurses' ability to influence health care decision-making may be limited if they are viewed as powerless, and they must address this deficit in their public image. (Author Abstract)

1B.12

Chan, K. B. 1987. Refugees 'in transit': Vietnamese in a refugee camp in Hong Kong. International Migration Review, 21, Fall 1987, 745-759. Center for Migration Studies.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Chinese; Vietnamese

Drawing upon data from field work in a refugee transit camp in Hong Kong, this article attempts to focus on one phase of the refugee experience often overlooked by refugee resettlement: the phase between flight from persecution and resettlement. The article examines the relationship between culture shock, conditions of life and culture in refugee transit camps, and the emotional and psychological life of the refugees. Implications of the study's data for refugee resettlement are also formulated. (Author Abstract)

1B.13

Cheung, F. K. Life and mental health conditions of boat refugees. The Bridge, December 1985. 2-4, 20.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

This article is the result of a visit to a number of refugee camps in Southeast Asia. It describes the different types of camps, as well as life and conditions within the camps. Specific mental health issues discussed include the Refugee Syndrome, child and spouse abuse, and problems facing victims of pirate attacks. The paper concludes with a number of recommendations for providing support to these people. (TAC Abstract)

1B.14

Cole, J., Pilisuk, M. 1976. Differences in the provision of mental health services by race. American Journal of Orthpsychiatry, 46(3), 510-525.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic, Asian, Black

Differences in the provision of mental health services offered to White and third world clients in a crisis clinic were studied and compared. Third world men were the most likely to be described as hostile or paranoid. Suggested reasons for this discrepancy include inadequate understanding of the problems of race on the part of the staff and the fact that disturbed minority males are perceived as dangerous and not suited to traditional therapies. (NCMHI Abstract/edited)

1B.15

Colson, E. Morgan, S. C. 1987. In S. C. Morgan, E. Colson (Eds.). People in upheaval. New York, New York: Center for Migration Studies.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This book contains works by nine separate researchers who examine various aspects of the resettlement process in massive population displacements. A major theme involves the interplay between hosts and newcomers. Acceptance of newcomers reflects both their numbers and the stringencies of the host communities. They find most acceptance when hosts see themselves as gaining some benefit from their presence and where competition over resources is played down. Another theme emphasizes the consequences of the growth of national and international agencies which now provide a major element in the environment with which refugees cope while in transit or on arrival in a new country. A final theme involves the working out of the processes of uprooting and readjustment in resettlement, including experiencing and using different strategies at different phases of the cycle as a way of coping with stress. (TAC/Author)

1B.16

Day, R. Nielsen, J. A., Korten, A., Ernberg, G., Dube, K. C., Gebhart, J., Jablensky, A., Leon, C., Marsella, A., Olatawura, M., Sartorius, N., Stromgren, E., Takahashi, R., Wig, N., Wynne, L. C. 1987. Stressful life events preceding the acute onset of schizophrenia: A cross-national study from the World Health Organization. Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry, 11(2), June 1987, 123-205.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

A report on the findings from a World Health Organization (WHO) sponsored cross-national investigation of life events and schizophrenia. Data are presented from a series of 386 acutely ill schizophrenic patients selected from nine field research centers located in developing and developed countries. On a methodological level, it is demonstrated that life event methodologies originating in the developed countries can be adapted for international studies and may be used to collect reasonably reliable and comparable cross-cultural data on psychosocial factors affecting the course of schizophrenic disorders. Substantive findings replicate the results of prior studies which conclude that socioenvironmental stressors may precipitate schizophrenic attacks and such events tend to cluster in the two to three week period immediately preceding illness onset. Suggestions for future life event studies are provided. (Sociological Abstracts)

1B.19

de Almeida-Filho, N. 1987. Social epidemiology of mental disorders. A review of Latin-American studies. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 75(1), January 1987, 1-10.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

This paper reviews the literature about the relationships between cultural change and psychopathology produced by Latin American researchers. With the analysis of 22 epidemiological studies, the author shows how culture has been traditionally viewed by social psychiatric research in Latin America as an independent variable associated with the prevalence of mental disorders. Two basic approaches have been analyzed: one of anthropological origin and the other based on sociological explanations. The hypotheses of cultural shock, stress of acculturation and cultural marginalization belong to the first approach belong to the first approach, while the second one is manifested by the notions of urban stress, life change, social support and goal-striving stress. Methodological issues were brought about to evaluate the results on the association of cultural processes and psychopathology available in contemporary socio-psychiatric research in Latin America. (Author Abstract)

1B.20

Dowd, D. J. 1966. A comparative study of attitudes, goals, and values between Negro American, White American, and Cuban refugee groups in a large southern city. Doctoral dissertation. The University of Florida.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

The purpose of this study was to investigate differing goals, attitudes and values of Negro American, White American and Cuban refugee students. The hypothesis was that the three subcultural groups varied in terms of their attitudes and values held, and their goals sought. The results of the study support this hypothesis. The investigator was also interested in obtaining information relative to how the subcultures agreed or were the same. Another aspect of the study involved the question of how groups saw themselves in terms of the attainment of stated goals, attitudes and values. (Dissertation Abstracts International/TAC Edited)

1B.21

Elchardus, M. Glorieux, I., Scheys, M. 1987. Time, cultures, and coexistance. Studi Emigrazione/Etudes Migrations, 24(86), June 1987, 138-154.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

French article. In this essay, the authors try to illustrate the relevance of the sociology of time for the study of migration and inter-cultural relations. It is argued that by taking the time-dimension more explicitly into account, our insights in the dynamics of these relations can be improved. In connection with international migration processes, this relationship appears to be influenced by at least six different factors: (1) the sudden transition from a rural to an urban, industrial environment; (2) the perspective of the return to the homeland; (3) the confrontation with the culture of the host country and with other migrants' cultures; (4) the religious, ideological, and political developments in the homeland; (5) the reactions of the host country and the problems these create; (6) the minority position of the migrants. (Author Abstract/edited)

1B.22

Flaherty, J. A., Kohn, R., Golbin, A., Gaviria, M., Birz, S. 1986. Demoralization and social support in Soviet-Jewish immigrants to the United States. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 27(2), 149-158.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Soviet; Jewish

Two hundred seventy-four recent Soviet-Jewish immigrants to the Chicago area were interviewed and completed psychosocial questionnaires on migration history, social support and demoralization. Older individuals, women and those with weak social support systems had higher demoralization scores. These data are presented in the context of the history of Soviet-Jewish immigration and recent reports of their adaptation to the United States. (Medline/Author Abstract)

1B.23

Frederick, C. 1981. Violence and disasters: Immediate and long-term consequences.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

It has been acknowledged only recently in the literature and by governmental bodies that both immediate and long term psychological reactions accompany disasters. This article compares and contrasts some of the major characteristics of natural and man-made disasters, and the experience of human-induced violence, such as crimes, acts of terrorism, and wars. The stages of psychic reaction differ between victims of major catastrophies and victims of human-induced violence, due largely for the latter to the development of a relationship (long or short term) with the aggressor. Specific mental health problems are discussed, including the Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, officially recognized by the American Psychiatric Association in 1980. Skilled mental health persons and trained crisis workers can be of enormous help to victims of both human-induced violence and natural disasters. (TAC Abstract)

1B.24

German, G. A. 1972. Aspects of clinical psychiatry in Sub-Saharan Africa. British Journal of Psychiatry, 121, 461-479.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: African; Black

This article is second in a series of three under the general heading of 'Psychiatry in Developing Countries.' The paper focuses specifically on Sub-Saharan Africa or independent Black Africa. Difficulties facing the research worker in Africa, and in assessing research reports from Africa are presented. The author compares the situation in Africa to the European data and theory on prevalence, nosology and classification, treatment and the prognosis of mental disorders. Clinical aspects of various psychoses and neuroses are examined. The author concludes that psychiatric disorders in Africa are more similar than different to those in other parts of the world. (TAC Abstract)

1B.25

Gilbert, M. J. Qualitative analysis of the drinking practices and alcohol-related problems of the Spanish speaking in three California locales. March 1977. Alhambra, California: Technical Systems Institute.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

The alcohol practices and problems related to drinking are examined among the Spanish-speaking populations residing in three counties in California. The information presented is derived from interviews with members of the community and observations of drinking sites. Supplementary census material is also used. (Author/TAC abstract)

1B.26

Grand, S., Marcos, L. R., Freedman, N., Barroso, F. 1977. Relation of psychopathology and bilingualism to kinesic aspects of interview behavior in schizophrenia. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 85(5), 492-500.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic, General

Ten bilingual schizophrenic patients were interviewed in both their native and second languages by means of a prerecorded audiotape. Hand movement behavior observed during the video-taped interviews was scored and related to ratings of psychopathology derived from the "brief psychiatric rating scale." Discrete symptom clusters were found to be meaningfully related to various types of kinesic (hand movement) behavior during the nondominant-language interview. These patterns of correlations provide support for the assumption that kinesic behavior is related to cognitive processing dysfunctions and language encoding stress in a bilingual patient population. The findings are discussed in terms of the function of kinesic behavior in modulating stress and in terms of psychiatric evaluations of bilinguals. (Journal Abstract/edited)

1B.27

Guttmacher, S., Elison, J. 1971. Ethno-religious variation in perceptions of illness: The use of illness as an explanation for deviant behavior. Social Science and Medicine, 5(2), 117-125.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Differences in perception of behavior as signs of "mental" illness among eight ethnoreligious groups were examined in a study of over 2,000 representative New Yorkers. Perceptions of thirteen vignettes describing varying degrees of deviant or problematic behavior were ascertained and twelve of these were used in constructing a Guttman Attitude Scale. Ethnoreligious differences were then considered by frequency of distribution of scale types. (HMHR Abstract)

1B.28

Haines, D. W. 1984. Assessing the research on Southeast Asian refugees. Social Thought, 10(3), 21-32.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

Over the last nine years, nearly 700,000 Southeast Asian refugees have arrived in the United States. The resettlement of refugees from Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam has generated a considerable amount of research. The characteristics of this research are delineated, and the future directions it might take are explored. Existing research on refugees in the United States is characterized by (1) voluminousness, (2) a broad scope, (3) complexity and (4) underanalysis and lack of use. The need to refine the analysis of refugees' adjustment to the United States is emphasized, as is the need to widen the perspective through which refugees are viewed. The continued development of ethnic communities and organizations composed of refugees merits further attention, particularly because such communities have formed without an existing ethnic base. Finally, research must inevitably turn toward considerations of intergenerational shifts in ethnic identity, the maintenance of traditional values and patterns of interaction, and the extent and manner of interaction with the wider American society. (Social Work Abstracts)

1B.29

Hamburger, T., Black, E. Hmong of Minnesota: Lost in the promised land. Minneapolis Star and Tribune, April 21, 1985. 29A-37A.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

This special section provides a good review of issues Hmong refugees face upon coming to the United States. Cultural and language differences influencing resettlement are discussed. A number of biographical sketches of Hmong residing in the Twin City area are included, in order to clearly portray the Hmong point of view. Brief interviews with persons working with the Hmong add another dimension. (TAC Abstract)

1B.30

Hvitfeldt, C. G. 1982. Learning language and literacy: A microethnographic study of Hmong classroom behavior. Doctoral dissertation. Madison, Wisconsin: The University of Wisconsin.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

Most Laotian refugees now living in the United States come from the Hmong hill tribe, a preliterate, pretechnological society set high in the mountains of Laos. Unschooled and relatively isolated from their lowland neighbors, the Hmong lived as they had for centuries until the war in Indochina disrupted their traditional way of life. Those who survived the war years and resettled in the United States are now confronted with a highly literate and technological society very different from that which they had known before. When Hmong adults participate in basic education programs, their culturally produced attitudes, perceptions and assumptions affect their performance in the classroom. This microethnographic study of an adult basic education classroom explores five area of Hmong classroom behavior: student roles and teacher roles, personalization of interaction and content, paying attention, interpretation of pictures and symbols, and classroom activity strategies. The results of two cognitive style measures, the Draw-a-Person Test and the Children's Embedded Figures Test, are reported and discussed in relation to observed classroom behavior. Implications for teacher practice are suggested with regard to interpersonal classroom interaction, the introduction of abstraction, the use of symbolic media and the development of flexibility in cognitive style. (Dissertation Abstracts International)

1B.31

Jacobson, C. K. 1977. Separatism, integration, and avoidance among Black, White, and Latin adolescents. Social Forces, 55(4), 1011-1027.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Black; Hispanic

Although many studies have examined support for integration or separatism among racial or ethnic groups, most have ignored other reactions to inter-group contact such as avoidance. The responses of junior and senior high school adolescents to a series of attitude items are examined in a factor analysis. Two clear and distinct response tendencies emerged: an integration-separatism dimension and an approach-avoidance dimension. The social correlates of both dimensions are presented and the implications of the two dimensions for continued research on race and ethnic relations are briefly discussed. (Journal Abstract/TAC edited)

1B.32

Johnson, G. B. 1950. The origin and development of the Spanish attitude toward the Anglo and the Anglo attitude toward the Spanish. Journal of Educational Psychology, 41(7), 428-439.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

An investigation of the origin and development of the degree of prejudice in racial attitudes among Spanish American and Anglo American children is presented. A sample of ninety Spanish American males and ninety Anglos, ages four, eight, and twelve, were administered the Projective Test of Racial Attitudes which contains six pictures relevant to attitudes. Results indicate that the origin of prejudice toward the Spanish American appears at about the 3 1/2-year level while the genesis of prejudice toward the Anglo appears sometime after 3 1/2 years. (HMHR Abstract/TAC edited)

1B.33

Jones, F. E. 1987. Age at immigration and education: Further explorations. International Migration Review, 21(1), Spring 1987, 70-85.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Trends in the relationship between age at immigration and educational attainment are examined using age- and sex-specific data for Canada, 1881-1973. Although initial analyses of data, collected for the 1973 Canadian Mobility Study, reveal a weak relationship between age at immigration and educational attainment, inclusion of a measure of periodicity in educational attainment models reveals age at immigration to have an effect comparable to that of family size on educational attainment. Given the strong periodicity effect, when age at immigration is exculded from the analysis, it is argued that the Status Attainment Model, which best accounts for the educational attainment of native-born Canadians, also accounts best for the educational attainment of the foreign-born. (Author Abstract/Popline)

1B.34

Katzman, M. T. 1971. Urban racial minorities and immigrant groups: Some economic comparisons. American Journal of Economics and Sociology, 30(1), 15-25.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Black; Hispanic; Asian

The author proposes a model explaining differences in economic performance of six racially different minorities (Negroes, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Chinese, Filipinos, and Japanese). He emphasizes the importance of subcultural traits. (TAC Abstract)

1B.35

Keller, S. L. 1975. Uprooting and social change. Delhi, India: Manohar Book Service.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Sikh; Punjabi Hindu; Haryanvi

This book reported on a field study in India which resulted in a general theory of refugee behavior that could be tested elsewhere. It described the refugee experience of two groups, Punjabi Hindus and Sikhs, and discussed the psychological states undergone by them and the symptoms which developed (the "refugee syndrome"). Data were collected from a sample of Punjabi and Haryanvi refugees and a matched sample of non-refugees. Responses to a questionnaire-interview and a modified Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) were collected. A dynamic model of the refugee experience was proposed, suggesting several stages through which political refugees pass. In the first stage the refugee is likely to be numb, grief-stricken and semi-paralysed. He or she may feel guilty for having survived while other loved ones did not. These guilt feelings may lead to wonderment about how he or she could have survived while others did not and frequently concludes with a sense of invulnerability. The refugee initially may be very appreciative of the help of others but later develops feelings of hostility towards helpers he or she believes are not doing all that they should. The refugee comes out of the experience more aggressive, which may lead to a greater tendency towards physical violence. In others, it leads to a greater willingness to take risks and make the changes necessary to get ahead in life. (TAC Abstract)

1B.36

Khaton, O. M., Carriera, R. P. 1972. An attitude study of minority adolescents toward mental health. Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 1(2), 131-141.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Black; Hispanic

The results of an attitudinal survey on mental health services and mental illness among Anglo, Black, and Hispanic junior and senior high school students are presented. The findings indicate that insight and the capacity to utilize psychiatric treatment probably depend more on the individual than on cultural factors. It is posited that mental health services would be welcomed and utilized if made available to minority group adolescents. (Author Abstract/TAC edited)

1B.37

Kiev, A. 1972. Transcultural Psychiatry. New York: Free Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Formulating the boundaries of transcultural psychiatry, assessing the current state of knowledge in this field, outlining feasible areas of further research, and specifying priorities and needs in the developing world are the primary objectives of this book. The following topics are discussed: (1) Theoretical considerations; (2) The problem of normalcy and abnormalcy; (3) The effect of culture on psychiatric disorders; (4) Culture-bound disorders; (5) Pre-scientific medicine and psychiatric disorder in developing countries; (6) The epidemiology of psychiatric disorder in developing countries; and (7) Introducing psychiatric programs to developing countries. It is concluded that certain guidelines need to be followed in formulating psychiatric programs in which the treatment goals must be formulated within the context of cultural expectations of the host country. (HMHR Abstract)

1B.38

Klausner, P. R. 1987. Doctoral dissertation, The politics of massage parlor prostitution: The international traffic in women for prostitution in New York City, 1970-present. University of Delaware.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Korean, Latin American

This research focuses on the importance of Latin American and Korean women into New York City for massage parlor prostitution. Two research questions framed the investigation: (1) What are the socio-economic and political conditions in both exporting and importing countries that create the right atmosphere for the traffic to exist, and (2) How do these conditions mold the social structure and operation of the traffic? To answer these questions, the author explored the growth of New York City's sex industry beginning in the early 1970s as an importing center of prostitution. Particular emphasis was paid to the effects of the mid-1970s fiscal crisis, changes in administrative and criminal law relating to prostitution and prostitution-related establishments and the workings of the criminal justice system. Economic development and American military presence were two factors explored in exporting countries. The majority of data concerning the international traffic in women into New York City came from two Immigration and Naturalization Service investigations into illegal alien massage parlor prostitution. Preliminary conclusions suggest that the international traffic in women for prostitution closely follows the internationalization of the labor force. Furthermore, this form of prostitution, with its various degrees of orgnization, provides one method of immigration that in some ways is more reliable than other forms of illegal migration. (Dissertation Abstracts)

1B.39

Kleinman, A. 1987. Anthropology and psychiatry. The role of culture in cross-cultural research on illness. British Journal of Psychiatry, 151, October 1987, 447-454.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

To illustrate the contribution anthropology can make to cross-cultural and international research in psychiatry, four questions have been put to the cross-cultural research literature and discussed from an anthropological point of view: (1) To what extent do psychiatric disorders differ in different societies? (2) Does the tacit model of pathogenicity/pathoplasticity exaggerate the biological aspects of cross-cultural findings and blur their cultural dimensions? (3) What is the place of translation in cross-cultural studies? (4) Does the standard format for conducting cross-cultural studies in psychiatry create a category fallacy? Anthropology contributes to each of these concerns an insistence that the problem of cross-cultural validity be given the same attention as the question of reliability, that the concept of culture be operationalised as a research variable, and that cultural analysis be applied to psychiatry's own taxonomies and methods rather than just to indigenous illness beliefs of native populations. (Author Abstract)

1B.40

Knapstein, J. W. 1971. A cross cultural study of certain personality features of tuberculous alcoholic patients. Doctoral dissertation, Texas Technical University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

Personality variables were investigated among tuberculous, alcoholic, and tuberculous alcoholic patients of Spanish and Anglo descent. Several hypotheses were generated and submitted to detailed analysis. (Dissertation Abstracts/TAC edited)

1B.41

Koch, J. V. 1987. The incomes of recent immigrants: A look at ethnic differences. Social Science Quarterly, 68(2), June 1987, 294-310.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This research examines family income differentials that exist among eighteen different ethnic groups that immigrated to the United States between 1970 and 1980. Family size and fertility, education levels, labor force participation, geographic location, and facility with the English language are found to be important determinants of immigrant incomes, although it is likely that what Sowell has labeled the "cultural inheritance" of ethnic groups is also important. (Author Abstract)

1B.42

Kole, D. M. 1966. A cross-cultural study of medical-psychiatric symptoms. Journal of Health and Human Behavior, 7(3), 162-174.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

The dissimilarities in the number and pattern of medical and psychiatric symptoms between 255 North American (NA) and 155 Latin American (LA) patients at Gorgas Hospital in the Canal Zone were studied. The 195-item self-administered Cornell Medical Index (CMI), consisting of 144 general medical symptom questions and 51 psychiatric symptom questions, was used. It was found that women had significantly more symptoms than men. Psychiatric patients showed significantly more symptoms than medical patients of the same sex. In addition, LA's listed more symptoms than NA's of the same sex. The relative incidence of individual symptoms in the CMI between NA and LA medical patients reveals a higher incidence of personal inadequacy, hypersensitivity, and hostility among the LA's of both sexes. Other differences found appear to be related to physical environment and the availability and adequacy of medical facilities for the two groups. (Journal Abstract/HMHR edited)

1B.43

Kraus, R. 1986. Different forms, reasons and motivations for return migration from persons who voluntarily decide to return to their countries of origin. International Migration, 24(1), March 1986, 49-60.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Pakistani

This article reports on scientifically controlled model projects. The first is the model project on the "reintegration of refugees willing to return home", concerned mainly with Pakistanis. The second model project deals exclusively with the Turkish asylum seekers group - "The situation of Turkish asylum seekers in Germany, with particular attention being paid to their willingness to return home". (IMR Abstract)

1B.44

Krimer, E. 1986. Doctoral dissertation, The psychological impact of immigration: An experience of change, loss, and gain. Toronto, Canada: University of Toronto.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

This study is concerned with the unfolding and discovery of the lived-experience of immigrants and leads to an articulation of a theoretical understanding of the psychological impact of immigration. The qualitative method adopted followed a phenomenological-clinical perspective in the search for the meaning of their experience. This perspective, derived from both phenomenology and psychoanalytic psychology, determines the frame of reference that sustains the inquiry, descriptions, and interpretations. Twenty-three couples and two unrelated male and female immigrants participated in this study. The forty-eight immigrants were Spanish-speaking Latin Americans who arrived in Canada from three months to fourteen years prior to the study and were residing in Toronto and nearby suburbs. The in-depth, open-ended, tape recorded interviews consititute the data from which discoveries and theorizations emerged. Immigration involves changes in the external reality that rebound in each individual's inner reality. These changes occur in a process of developmental stages. Each stage in the process has a psychological impact that gives meaning to the experience, into which each individual inserts his or her own biography. It follows that immigration imposes a sequence of linked impacts that can be integrated and synthesized as an experience of change, loss, and gain. (Dissertation Abstracts/TAC edited)

1B.45

Kula, W., Assorodobraj-Kula, N., Kula, M. 1986. Immigrants in Brazil and the United States, 1891-1891. In Wtulick, J. Boulder, Colorado: East European Monographs.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Polish

This work is an annotated translation, as well as an analysis and interpretation, of a collection of "American letters" sent home from foreign lands. They tell the story of Polish immigrants in their own words. (IMR Abstract)

1B.46

Kuo, W. 1976. Theories of migration and mental health: An empirical testing on Chinese-Americans. Social Science and Medicine, 10, 297-306. Great Britain: Permagon Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Chinese

This investigation tested the applicability of four migratory theories in specifying the most stressful life changes among immigrants and the impact of these stresses on their mental health. The four theoretical notions - social isolation, cultural shock, goal-striving stress, and cultural change - were explicated and tested against a data set on Chinese immigrants. The empirical evidence showed that the four theories accounted for less than a quarter of the variance of the mental impairment scores. These theories differed in explanatory utility and in some instances predicted contradicotry directions for relationships between mental illness and immigration experience. The results of the study suggest the need for further cross-cultural and comparative investigations dealing with the applicability of the existing migratory theories to mental illness. (Author Abstract)

1B.47

Kurtines, W. M. Szapocznik, J., Spenser, F. W. 1985. Who are these adolescents and how can we help them? In J. Szapocznik, R. E. Cohen (Eds.). Coping with adolescent refugees: The Mariel boatlift. 59-69. New York, New York: Praeger Publishing.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

In April of 1980, 10,000 Cuban citizens stormed the grounds of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. Subsequently, some 1000 unaccompanied minors came to the United States through what has come to be known as the Mariel Boatlift. This chapter describes the population in terms of specific behavioral, emotional, and intellectual variables that were obtained from systematic psychosocial and demographic assessments. More than simply presenting a profile, the authors reveal the complexities involved in attempting to obtain, in very little time, an understanding of every one of the youths under their care as well as the implications that such information has for short- and long-term planning. (Author/TAC Abstract)

1B.48

Lampkin, L. C. 1971. Alienation as a coping mechanism. "Out where the action is." In E. Pavenstedt, V. W. Bernard (Eds.). Crises of family disorganzation: Programs to soften their impact on children. 43-50. New York: Behavioral Publications.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The consequences of stresses and strains created by social institutions to members of minority and low socioeconomic groups are discussed by a social worker practicing in New York City. Improvement of social insititutions upon which these families depend, with an emphasis on prevention, is recommended. (HMHR Abstract/TAC edited)

1B.49

Levine, B. B. 1987. The Caribbean exodus. New York, New York/London, England: Praeger Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban; Haitian; Central American

This is a collection of studies by various authors on aspects of migration from the Carribean. The first part contains four studies, which examine Caribbean out-migration in the context of international migration in general. The second part deals with migration to the United States from Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Central America. The third part examines Caribbean migration to the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, and Canada. A fourth part is concerned with the implications of such migrations for U.S. policy. Consideration is given to conditions affecting migration and attitudes toward it in both sending and receiving countries. (Popline)

1B.50

Lieberson, S. Waters, M. C. 1987. The location of ethnic and racial groups in the United States. Sociological Forum, 2(4), Fall 1987, 780-810.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The distinctive regional and urban locational patterns of thirty-three ethnic groups in the United States are analyzed in this paper. The 1980 spatial patterns for each group and each area are examined, showing their historical roots, and going on the consider the long-term implications of recent internal migration rates for each ethnic and racial group. The authors start by describing the different geographical patterns of various ethnic groups in the United States. The geographical variations found are explained through an underlying demographic perspective and by sociological concepts. The location of different ethnic groups in the United States is best understood, the authors believe, as a manifestation of the continued effects of the initial distribution of immigrants in earlier periods, reflecting the structure of economic and political opportunities and the laws governing immigration that these immigrants faced. Data are from the 1980 census. (Author abstract/edited)

1B.51

Liu, W. T., Yu, E. S. H. 1978. Refugee status and alienation theory: The case of Vietnamese in U.S. International Sociological Association.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

Described is the theoretical difference between refugees and immigrants in integration of such a population into the host society. Data were derived from the movement and subsequent adjustment of a small number of Vietnamese families when they first arrived in Camp Pendleton in 1975, and two years later. Alienation in the case of these refugees goes beyond psychological dimensions; it includes the social network structure, the points of transition between refugee status and immigrant status, and the formation of an ethnic community. The 60 families were interviewed in May 1975 and every six months thereafter for two years. In addition to basic mobility data and demographic transitions, medical data and stress indices were maintained along with a careful documentation of life change events. (Copyright Sociological Abstracts, Inc.)

1B.52

McCoy, C. B. Gonzalez, D. H. 1985. Cuban immigration and Mariel immigrants. In J. Szapocznik, R. E. Cohen (Eds.). Coping with adolescent refugees: The Mariel boatlift. 22-38. New York, New York: Praeger Publishing.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

The authors present a sociodemographic profile of the refugee population and a description of the patterns of Cuban immigration. They place the 1980 migration in its historic context and describe the Mariel groups arriving in Miami and those sent ot the refugee camps. Finally, a profile is presented of the Cuban unaccompanied minors processed by the Office of Refugee Resettlement. (Author/TAC Abstract)

1B.53

Meredith, W. M., Rowe, G. P. 1986. Changes in Lao Hmong marital attitudes after immigrating to the United States. Journal of Comparative Family Studies, 17(1), 117-126.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

Hmong refugees from Laos have undergone tremendous social change as a result of their forced migration to the United States following the war in Indochina. Changes in attitudes toward marriage are explored for 134 Hmong refugee adults in Omaha, Nebraska. A questionnaire, designed for an illiterate population, was used to determine past and present marital attitudes: many attitudes had undergone significant change, while others had changed little from Laos to the United States. Women were generally more traditional than men. Degree of marital attitude change was related to the refugee's educational level. (Copyright Sociological Abstracts, Inc.)

1B.54

Moritsugu, J., Sue, S. 1983. Minority status as a stressor. In R. D. Felner, L. A. Jason, J. N. Moritsugu, S. S. Farber (Eds.). Preventive psychology. Theory, research, and practice. 162-174. New York, New York: Pergamon Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The study of stressors, of systems-level causative factors for stress, and of the preventive interventions to deal with the ill effects of stress have been identified as key components of the community psychology movement. Minority status as a specific stresor fits such a theoretical model of community processes and interventions. Individuals who are members of a minority group potentially face hostility, prejudice, the lack of effective support during times of crisis, and the development of a cognitive coping style that can be counterproductive. This chapter aims to discuss the work done on minority status as a stressor, the theories as to why it is a stressor, and the interventions directed at reducing the risk of dysfunction due to minority status. Minority status is viewed as a phenomenon that is embedded within the context of all community interventions. This review and discussion may be of help to social service providers in conceptualizing the social environments which they address. At the basis of minority status studies is the recognition of the diversity and relativity found in social settings. The authors contend that an examination of the literature suggests that the topic of minority status as a stressor is important to an adequate conceptualization of any social environment and is not necessarily tied to the notion of ethnicity or social class. Any difference among peoples may potentially be interpreted as a signal for discrimination. The authors believe, therefore, that this area of investigation has as its basic intention an examination of the substance of all social groupings, the glue that holds it together, and the forces that tear it apart. (Author/TAC Abstract)

1B.55

Moses, R., et al. 1985. A psychological view of the forced evacuation of a small town at the southernmost tip of the Sinai Peninsula as part of Israel's evacuation of Sinai in April 1982: A case study. American Journal of Social Psychiatry, 5(4), 31-38.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Jewish

Describes the operations of a 4-member mental health team that met with 40 families (60-80 individuals) in various groups and with 10-15 subjects individually to study reactions to forced evacuation in the Sinai Peninsula, some of the obstacles encountered and the therapeutic methodology. Case studies illustrate reactions of reexperiencing, fears, symptomatology, denial and attitudes toward incoming Egyptians. (Popline)

1B.56

Myers, K. M. Croake, J. W., Singh, A. 1987. Adult fears of four ethnic groups: Whites, Chinese, Japanese and "boat people". International Journal of Social Psychiatry, 33(1), Spring 1987, 56-67.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Chinese, Southeast Asian

The paper reports the first study of adult fears according to ethnicity. The Chinese showed greater fearfulness than the whites. This difference was more marked for the women than the men. However, the Chinese and Japanese, two well-acculturated Asian minorities, expressed no differences in their fears; and Chinese living in two different sites demonstrated only small changes in their pattern of fears. By contrast, Vietnamese "boat people" expressed greatly increased total fearfulness as well as increased fear in all individual fear categories studied. However, unlike the Chinese and whites, sex had no effect on their fears. These results suggest that ethnicity influences overall fearfulness and the patterns of fears held by adults. Furthermore, sex and socioenvironmental factors may interact with ethnicity to modify the patterns of these fears. (Author Abstract)

1B.57

National Indochinese Clearinghouse Center for Applied Linguistics, Glimpses of Hmong history and culture. Arlington, Virginia: National Indochinese Clearinghouse for Applied Linguistics.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

Detailed account of the recent history and tradition of the Hmong. It consists of two articles, "The Hmong of Laos: 1896-1978" by Yang See Loumarn and "The Hmong of Northern Laos" by G. L. Barney. The first article covers the following topics: 1) early history, 2) emergence of Hmong leaders and the Guerrilla Army, 3) effects of relocation: 1955-1975, 4) the fall of the Royal Lao government, and 5) Fleeing into Thailand: 1975-. The second article deals with Hmong life and culture as of the early 19502, before the disruption of war. Discussion is organized in terms of these subject headings: 1) the people and the area, 2) Hmong social organization, 3) Hmong political organization, 4) Hmong economy, 5) Hmong folklore and beliefs, and 6) the Hmong life cycle. (NIMH Abstract/TAC edited)

1B.58

Norbeck, J. S. Tilden, V. P. 1988. International nursing research in social support: Theoretical and methodological issues. Journal of Advanced Nursing, 13(2), March 1988, 173-178.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Social support has been widely studied within cultures as a variable that is protective of health and mental health, either directly or as a buffer against life stress. When research is conducted across cultures, several conceptual and methodological issues emerge. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the conceptual basis for assuming that social support is a universal phenomenon, to suggest areas in which manifestations of social support may be culture-specific, and to present methodological issues that need to be addressed in conducting valid international research on social support. (Author Abstract)

1B.59

Oberai, A. S. 1988. Land settlement policies and population redistribution in developing countries: Achievements, problems and prospects. New York, New York/London, England: Praeger.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This volume contains eleven papers by various authors on aspects of schemes to resettle populations in developing countries. The countries covered include Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Somalia, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Brazil, and Peru. In addition, land settlement experiences in India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Costa Rica are discussed. The major focus is on the identification of factors that have contributed to the success or failure of such resettlement schemes from the point of view of the populations concerned and relative to development objectives other than population redistribution. (Popline)

1B.60

Ortiz, K. R. 1985. Mental health consequences of life history method: Implication from a refugee case. Ethos, 13(2), 99-120.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic; Southeast-Asian; Cuban

Discusses the author's own research with Cuban and Southeast Asian refugees, which illustrates some implications of the use of the life history method in social science investigations. The importance of validation to the life history method is described and 5 aspects of the validation process are explored, including catharsis, grounding in reality, increased family understanding and communication, fear of reactions and insight experiences. ((c) APA)

1B.61

Patronogic, J., Meribute, Z. 1986. Mouvemonts de refugies. Sauremo: Institut International de Droit Humanitaire.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

An overview of refugee movements in general and in the regions of Africa, Southeast Asian, Middle East and Central America. (IMR Abstract)

1B.62

Peters, G. L. 1987. Migration decision-making among the Vietnamese in Southern California. Sociology and Social Research, 71(4), July 1987, 280-286.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

This study assesses why Vietnamese immigrants resettle in selected areas of Southern California. Vietnamese immigrants base their destination choices within the United States on the same factors as other Americans. The study is based on a sample of 466 Vietnamese household heads residing in Long Beach and Westminster, California. Destinations were explained partly in terms of such general factors as climate, jobs, and neighborhoods. However, specific personal ties and sponsorship play a central role in the selection of these Southern California communities. (Author Abstract)

1B.63

Price, C. A. 1987. The Asian and Pacific Island peoples of Australia. In J. T. Fawcett, B. V. Carino. Pacific bridges: The new immigration from Asia and the Pacific Islands. 175-197. Staten Island, New York: Center for Migration Studies.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian, Pacific Islander

This article discusses the history of immigration from Asian and Pacific countries into Australia since the mid-19th century. Restrictions placed on immigration until the 1950s and 1960s caused a drastic reduction in numbers. Since the removal of most restrictions in the 1960s, numbers have increased markedly. The reasons for the marked rise in Asian-Pacific immigration to Australia are (1) the new nondiscriminatory immigration policy, (2) a distinct change in Australia's position as a country of refugee settlement, and (3) immigrants' increased use of the family reunion program. (Popline/edited)

1B.64

Prince, R. Tcheng-Laroche, F. 1987. Culture-bound syndromes and international disease classifications. Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry, 11(1), March 1987, 3-52.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

An important endeavor in the world psychiatric community is the development of an international classification of psychiatric disorders that will be more culture-free than either the current DSM-III or ICD-9. This classification should be clinically useful and relevant to psychiatric experience in all countries of the world. A major problem in this endeavor is the existence of the so-called culture-bound syndromes (CBS's) which reflect cultural influences on disease patterns and render them difficult to place in disease classifications which have their origins in Western cultures. Literally dozens of disorders have been labeled CBS's around the world, and considerable looseness has developed in the use of the CBS rubric. Recently it has been proposed that all illnesses (both physical and psychiatric) are in fact culture bound. The author proposes a new defintion for CBS's - a collection of signs and symptoms (excluding notions of cause) which is restricted to a limited number of cultures primarily by reason of certain of their psychosocial features. In this definition, notions of etiology and illness labels are excluded because these are highly variable and change over time. On the other hand, collections of signs and symptoms (i.e. syndromes), insofar as they are reasonably complete descriptions of nature remain constant over time and are verifiable by all investigators. Using two CBS's as examples, the author makes a number of suggestions for implementation of the proposal. (Author Abstract/TAC edited)

1B.65

Ramey, L., Cloud, J. L. 1987. Relocation success: A model for mental health counselors. Journal of Mental Health Counseling, 9(3), July 1987, 150-161.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The authors present a conceptual model of the relocation precess, hypothesizing that relocation success requires psychological balance. Components of psychological balance include a supportive human environment, relevance and meaning in work, personal spirituality, and renewal through recreation. This balance can be facilitated with skills training in the areas of preblem management, decision making, stress management, developing a support system, assertiveness, enhancing positive attitudes and flexible thinking, and assessment of goals and priorities. ((c) APA)

1B.66

Refugee Service of the Commission on Inter-Church Aid. 1986. Ecumenical consultation on asylum and protection. Geneva: Refugee and World Service, World Council of Churches.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This report on the Ecumenical Consultation of Asylum and Protection, convened in Zurick by the World Council of Churches, addresses the root causes of refugee flows and the needs of refugees and asylum seekers. (IMR Abstract)

1B.67

Riquelme, H. 1987. Latin Americans in Europe. Experience in deracination and the psychocultural identity process. Acta Psyquiatrica y Psicologica de America Latina. 33(4), December 1987, 281-295.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

The deracinating process Latin Americans undergo as a result of their migrating to Europe has been occurring approximately for two hundred years now. Out of the "root-tearing" experience, four basic types may be differentiated: (1) small craftsmen, (2) transplanted, (3) exiled, and (4) transhumants (culture-syncretizing migrants). These experience-related prototypes represent specific socio-cultural forms established during this generic experience which, in turn, lead those involved to assume different forms of self-awareness as well as articulating their lives within the new environment. The study focuses on the deracinating experience effects on the migrants, and how it affects their psychosocial health. (Author Abstract/TAC edited)

1B.68

Rodriguez-Nogues, L. 1983. Psychological effects of premature separation from parents in Cuban refugee girls: A retrospective study. Doctoral dissertation. Boston University School of Education.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

This phenomenological study describes the experience of separation from their parents of a group of Cuban refugee girls. A group of 40 adult Cuban womern completed the Rodriguez-Nogues Cuban Unaccompanied Minors Questionnaire. This questionnaire addressed the cognitive, behavioral and affective reactions of the women to their experience of separation. A second step of the study consisted of in-depth interviews with a sub-group of 11 women, who recounted their experiences as unaccompanied minors. The process of separation recalled by these women can be divided into four stages: anticipation of separation, physical separation, psychological separation and integration of separation. The period of anticipation was marked by confusion and lack of emotional preparation to face separation. During the period of physical separation, the girls demonstrated a remarkable ability for adaptation, although the feelings of loss and anger were repressed and denied. The girls' belief that the physical separation was going to be temporary served as a grief delaying mechanism which prevented the resolution of the loss at that moment. The psychological immaturity of the Cuban girls due to their young age at the time of the exodus and the delay in the mourning process served to arrest the resolution of the psychological separation which did not begin until the reunion with their parents. The women's attempts at integrating this experience later in life was triggered by external events. (Dissertation Abstracts International)

1B.69

Roskin, M. 1986. Psychosocial transitions: An emotional health comparison. International Journal of Social Psychiatry, 32(1), 39-47.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Utilizing the standardized Symptom Check List-90 (SCL-90), emotional health scores of those experiencing psychosocial transitions were compared. Parents whose child died approximately 60 months earlier (N=62) were compared to new immigrants living in absorption centers who arrived approximately 8 months earlier (N=122). Even 5 years after the event, the emotional health of bereaved parents appeared to be lower than the new immigrant group. The differences appeared more pronounced for females and for the 45+ year old groupings (male and female). In most instances, no significant difference in depression scores were noted. (Medline/Author Abstract)

1B.70

Rosner, L. S. 1986. The Soviet way of crime: Beating the system in the Soviet Union and the USA. South Hadley, Massachusetts: Bergin and Garvey Publishers, Inc.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Soviet

This book is a study of Russian immigrants who have left the Soviet Union and come to the United States since 1973. Although this population has settled in many metropolitan areas, the primary focus of this study is the population that has settled in the Brighton Beach area of Brooklyn, New York. Of interest is the fact that these new immigrants come from a society that is more industrialized than the societies from which previous immigrations have traditionally come. This study examines these new immigrants and their criminal patterns in order to assess whether they are different from the preceding waves of immigration, whose origins were primarily peasant. (IMR Abstract)

1B.71

Saikal, F. H., Maley, W. 1986. Afghan refugee relief in Pakistan: Political context and practical problems. Canberra, Australia: The University of New South Wales.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Afghani

In presenting some preliminary findings from research conducted in the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan in 1986, the authors aim to identify the political context within which current problems facing Afghan refugees must be managed, and to highlight some of the more pressing difficulties of health care with which relief agencies must cope. (IMR Abstract)

1B.72

Salvendy, J. T. 1983. The mental health of immigrants: A reassessment of concepts. Canada's Mental Health, 31(1), 9-12,

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

In this article, a short historical survey of mental disorders among immigrants is presented. Several recent theories have attempted to establish a link between immigration and mental illness along epidemiological, sociocultural, psychoanalytic, and psychosomatic lines. Several of these theories are reviewed, and the significance of key factors affecting the mental health of immigrants is pointed out in contradistinction to earlier hypotheses. Discussed are the practical implications of the theories for the family, the single young adult, and the elderly. A survey of some of the services available in Canada is presented. Finally, particular groups at risk of developing mental illness are identified, and recommendations for prevention are made. (Journal Abstract/edited)

1B.73

Schein, L. 1987. Control of contrast: Lao Hmong refugees in American contexts. In S. C. Morgan, E. Colson (Eds.). People in upheaval. 88-107. New York, New York: Center for Migration Studies.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Lao Hmong

In this paper, the author suggests that changes taking place with resettlement should be seen as social processes involving contact. Differentiation between settlers and hosts takes place as a result of this contact. This paper looks at the resettlement of Hmong refugees from Laos to the U.S. as a process defined by the interaction betweeen hosts and settlers. The Hmong respond as they do not because they are Hmong but because they are coping with an American society which presents them with certain possibilities. The particular problem considered is the reason for the unplanned secondary migration of one third of their number to the Cnetral San Joaquin Valley of California in the years 1979 to the present. Through a historically grounded interpretation, the author explains the process through which the Hmong negotiate their presence in the United States with regard to perceived advantages and opportunities. (Author/TAC)

1B.74

Shisana, O. Celentano, D. D. 1987. Relationship of chronic stress, social support, and coping style to health among Namibian refugees. Social Science and Medicine, 24(2), 145-157.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Namibian

The authors examined how social support and coping style affect the relationship between a traumatic chronic stressor and health status in 88 Namibian refugees. It was hypothesized that social support and coping style moderate the relationship between length of stay (LOS) in exile (a proxy measure of chronic stress) and health status (symptoms of generalized anxiety disorders, self-reported physical health status, and LOS in hopital). Results show that when social support is high, the relationship between LOS in exile and all three health outcomes is reduced. When social support is low, the relation between stress and poor health outcomes is high. Coping stule moderates the relationship between LOS in exile and period of hospitalization byt has no effect on level of anxiety or perceived health status. When both social support and coping stule are simultaneously considered, the best results emerge. ((c) APA)

1B.75

Smyser, W. R. 1985. Refugees: A never-ending story. Foreign Affairs, 64(1) Fall, 154-168.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The current refugee situation around the world is reviewed. The author estimates the current global total at about 10 million refugees, the majority of whom are in developing countries. The increasing demand of many refugees to come to developed countries is noted. (Popline)

1B.76

South, S. J. 1987. Metropolitan migration and social problems. Social Science Quarterly, 68(1), March 1987, 3-18.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This study is concerned with the impact of rapid in-migration to metropolitan areas on the quality of life. Drawing on a Durkheimian perspective, this paper examines the effects of in- and out-migration over the period 1975-1980 on rates of suicide, violent crime, property crime, and divorce for all U.S. SMSAs. The results indicate that rapid in-migration is associated with high rates of all four of these social problems. The magnitude of these effects rivals those of more traditional explanations such as population size and density. (Author/Popline)

1B.77

Stack, S. 1987. The sociological study of suicide: Methodological issues. Suicide and Life Threatening Behavior, 17(2), Summer 1987, 133-150.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This paper is a critical review of selected methodological issues in the sociological study of suicide. It first distinguishes between two broad research orientations: the micro and macro approaches to the subject. The paper then focuses on a critical assessment of the dominant macro-level methodology. Three recurrent problems are identified: measurement issues on four key variables (suicide and parasuicide, economic conditions, religion, and political conditions such as war); problems in studying the effect of mass media stories on suicide; and reasons why we need to adopt a cross-national method in order to test sociological theories for contextual effects. Partial remedies to many of these problems are discussed. (Author Abstract)

1B.78

Sue, S., Sue, D. W. 1975. Asian Americans as a minority group. American Psychologist, 30(9), 906-910.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian-American

Traditionally, Asian Americans are a minority group which has not been considered as "oppressed". In measures of educational levels, of family income, and of social distance between Asian Americans and white Americans, Asians are consistently rated at higher levels than other minority groups. The authors present evidence that these measures may be misleading and inappropriate. The low utilization of mental health services is presented as one example of the way in which this information can be misinterpreted. The smaller percentage of Asian Americans who do use the facilities have been found to be more disturbed than other patients. The authors suggest that Asian Americans with less severe problems may avoid using mental health centers. (TAC Abstract)

1B.79

Sutton, C. R., Chaney, E. M. 1987. Carribbean life in New York City: Sociocultural dimensions.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Haitian

This volume focuses on a range of ethnic groups, including black Caribs, Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, Jamaicans, Haitians and Columbians. In all, this text covers the themes of political and racial consciousness, the uses of family structure in migration, language, social state and social identity, the structuring of voluntary organizations, ethnically influenced economic adaptation, the changing status of migrant women, and the significance of collective rituals for different Caribbean groups. (IMR Abstract)

1B.80

Trimble, J. E. 1978. Issues of forced relocation and migration of culture groups. In D. S. Hoopes, P. B. Pedersen, G. W. Renwick. (Eds.). Overview of intercultural education, training, and research. Volume III: Special Research Areas. 98-107. LeGrange Park, Illinois: Intercultural Network, Inc.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This article examines the different situations under which migration occurs and the ways in which migrants and refugees must cope with their changing life styles. Although individual migrants have shown a high rate of psychiatric disorders, mental health problems stemming from migration tend to vary from group to group and from individual to individual. In general, forced migrants tend to suffer more personal hardships and emotional stress than do voluntary migrants. (TAC Abstract)

1B.81

U.S. Department of State. Report of the Indochinese Refugee Panel. April 1986. Washington, D.C.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

A comprehensive review of the Southeast Asian refugee situation eleven years after the start of this international humanitarian crisis. The panel, chaired by Robert D. Ray, traveled to Southeast Asia and Geneva. The report included findings, observations and recommendations. (IMR Abstract)

1B.82

Verhoef, R. Tas, R. F. 1987. Demography of the alien population in the Netherlands, 1985. Maandstatistiek Van De Bevolking, 35(3), March 1987, 23-41.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The characteristics of the resident alien population of the Netherlands in 1985 are described. Consideration is given to country of origin, fertility, mortality, and nuptiality. (Journal Abstract)

1B.83

Westermeyer, J. 1985. Hmong drinking practices in the United States. The influence of migration. In I. Bennett, G. Ames (Eds.). The American experience with alcohol. 373-391. New York: Plenum Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

A review of Hmong drinking practices over the period 1965-1975 in Laos and 1976-1983 in the United States is presented in an attempt to answer three major questions: 1) What occurs to the drinking patterns of those who migrate to a markedly different sociocultural milieu? 2) Do stable drinking patterns persist or are they notably altered? 3) In what direction do they change? The Hmong were considered a good test case since Hmong drinking patterns had been stable and highly uniform in Asia and drinking always occurred in a social context. In migrating to the United States, the Hmong underwent major shifts in work, family relationships, occupation, social status and religious affiliation. Evidence presented in this article indicates a marked decrease in the frequency and amount of alcohol drinking among most Hmong people in the United States, as well as a lack of uniformity in drinking patterns. New drinking practices include individually set rates of drinking, using alcohol medicinally, drinking bouts among the young men and abstinence among the young women. (TAC Abstract)

1B.84

Widgren, J. 1987. International migration: New challenges to Europe. Migration News, 36(2), April-June 1987, 3-35.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This report, which was commissioned by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, is an overview of the situation concerning current and future trends in international migration is Europe. The most important components of the current scene are identified as (1) persisting unemployment despite the economic recovery in Europe, (2) the continued internationalization of the national societies in conjunction with overt tendencies to xenophobia, (3) the strengthening of European political and economic integration, and (4) the increasing pressure for immigration from the third world. (Popline/Author)

1B.85

Woldemikael, T. M. 1985. Opportunity versus constraint: Haitian immigrants and racial ascription. Migration Today, 13(4), 7-12.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Haitian

This article explores the triple interaction between dominant white, subordinate black Americans and doubly subordinated black immigrants, and relies on data from a 1978 to 1980 case study of Haitian immigrants in a small midwestern city. Haiti is one of the most densely populated countries in the world; dreaming of a better life in the United States, most Haitians leave to escape poverty, unemployment, and political repression. The usual pattern is for a white American family to send for Haitian domestic workers, often having met someone while vacationing in Haiti, and then the Haitians send for their relatives to join them when they move to the United States. After coming to the United States, most Haitian men and women have service jobs such as maintenance, dish washing, and cleaning or unskilled jobs in factory assembly lines. They often lack knowledge of the English language and lack skills in dealing with the complexity of U.S. life. Even after residing in the United States for many years, many Haitians face difficulties in dealing with American institutions; they have problems with leases, car payments, house mortgages, immigration rules, and the legal system. When Haitians face unequal treatment because of their skin color, they protest immediately; at the same time, they believe the white majority treats them better once they find out that they are not native black Americans. They emphasize their distinct identity because they strive to minimize the effects of racial ascription on the economic opportunities open to them in the United States. Black working and lower classes feel that Haitian immigrants compete and often succeeed more than they in gaining jobs and owning property; middle class blacks despise Haitians becauses they are doing the low prestige service jobs, which blacks traditionally did in United States history. (Popline)

1B.86

Woldemikael, T. M. 1987. Assertion versus accommodation: A comparative approach to intergroup relations. American Behavioral Scientist, 30(4), March-April 1987, 411-428.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The author provides a framework--an assertion/accommodation model that synthesizes assimilation and internal colonial perspectives of the societal status of immigrants, blacks, and ethnic minorities that is based on Piaget's theory of adaptation to surroundings through opposite processes of assimilation and accommodation. By applying these concepts as social processes to interactions between subordinate and dominant groups, four types of relationships can be delineated. ((c) APA)

1B.87

Yap, S. G. H. 1979. Racism in Southeast Asia: The overseas Chinese' as a social problem. Society for the Study of Social Problems.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese-Chinese; Vietnamese

The Vietnamese refugee problem has been depicted in the press as a moral tragedy. So great was the desperation of these refugees that they were living at sea in unsafe craft. According to the media, these refugees were mostly ethnic Chinese seeking asylum in the Southeast Asian waters. Southeast Asia turned the boat away saying that those on board were not genuine refugees; Malaysia refused to admit them for fear that the sudden flux of Chinese would upset the country's ethnic balance. The United States and other Western countries tend to view the refusal of the Southeast Asian governments as somewhat unscrupulous, at best, and downright villainous, at worst. However, a sociohistorical perspective reveals that the problem' of these refugees has its roots in a history of interethnic conflict in Southeast Asian countries. Examining four major Southeast Asian countries, the historical foundation is described through: (1) a historical review of Chinese migration to these Southeast Asian countries, (2) the dynamic of race relations during the colonial periods, (3) the impact of nationalism on overseas' Chinese community organization, and (4) contemporary pluralist outcomes. This sociohistorical analysis suggests that the unwillingness of Southeast Asian countries to admit these refugees, particularly those who are ethnic Chinese, stems from a perceived inability to exert social control over the absorption and ghettoization of refugees, thus jeopardizing the stability of adjustments in each of these countries. (Copyright Sociological Abstracts, Inc.)

The following references (identified by their bibliography number) also contain some information relevant to category 1B:

1A.07, 1A.13, 1A.23, 1A.49

1C.03, 1C.05, 1C.13, 1C.15, 1C.17, 1C.26, 1C.27

1D.21

1E.04, 1E.19, 1E.21, 1E.32, 1E.43

2A.04, 2A.14, 2A.17, 2A.32, 2A.38

2B.13, 2B.15, 2B.28

2C.05

2E.10

2F.03, 2F.20, 2F.31

3A.01, 3A.11, 3A.14, 3A.36, 3A.42

3B.02, 3B.06

3C.01, 3C.09

3E.10, 3E.16

4.01, 4.07

The reader is advised to refer to the above references for more information regarding this category.

1C.01

Anonymous 1987. Attempts to achieve one percent growth rate. Republic of Korea. Population Headliners, 150, September 1987, 2.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Korean

The 1987-1991 five-year development plan of the Republic of Korea is the first to include a program for population control. The government seeks to achieve a one percent population growth rate by the year 1991. In 1991, the total fertility rate is expected to be 1.86. Replacement-level fertility (2.1) was achieved in 1985. During the sixth five-year plan, the contraceptive prevalence rate among married women 15-44 years of age is projected to increase from 70.4% in 1985 to 76.2% in 1991. To achieve the goal of lowered fertility, the government is attempting to eradicate the traditional preference for male children while providing incentives such as medical care, housing, and education to encourage one-child families. Innovative programs--including the designation of demonstration pharmacies for family planning counseling and the operation of mobile family planning clinics--will be targeted at high-risk groups, specifically those in the 20-30 year age group, persons with less than a high school education, and rural residents. Another goal is to promote a more balanced distribution of the population through urban-rural migration. The urban poor will be provided with resettlement allowances and expanded employment opportunities in regional growth centers. The urban population accounted for 65% of Korea's population in 1985. Finally, the 1987-1991 development plan emphasizes the training and allocation of manpower in line with the changing needs of industry. (Popline)

1C.02

Barcelo, C. J., Jr., Breiter, T. 1977. Hispanics on welfare - the facts and figures. Agenda, March-April 1977, 4-10.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

An overview of Hispanic participation rates in specific welfare programs is presented. Although data on participation rates by ethnic group are not complete, three nationwide programs are examined: (1) Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC); (2) Food Stamp Program; and (3) Public Housing Assistance. (HMHR/TAC edited)

1C.03

Boehnlein, J. K. 1987. A review of mental health services for refugees between 1975 and 1985 and a proposal for future services. Hospital and Community Psychiatry, 38(7), July 1987, 764-768.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This article discusses the history of mental health services for refugees entering the United States between 1975 and 1985 and proposes the development of a separate health service for refugees that responds to their special needs. It is noted that federal policy in this period was characterized by a lack of planning that forced service providers to compete for diminishing state and federal funding. It is suggested that health services for refugees need to address their cultural access to health care, lack of community support, and their previous experiences with suffering. Design of refugees services and the role of the gevernment and organized psychiatry are discussed. ((c) APA)

1C.04

British Refugee Council. 1986. Report 1985/1986. London, England: British Refugee Council.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This report describes the activities undertaken by the British Refugee Council during 1985-1986: an expanded Community Placement and Training Plan, the development of work in housing and hostels, the important safeguards obtained for refugees during the passage of the Social Security Bill, advice and counseling given to new arrivals, and reports issued and representations made relating to the situation of refugees around the world. (IMR Abstract)

1C.05

Burns, J. P. 1987. Immigration from China and the future of Hong Kong. Asian Survey, 27(6), June 1987, 661-682.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Chinese

The author seeks, first, to describe and analyze the nature of the post-1949 migration from China to Hong Kong, and to examine the policies adopted by the Hong Kong government to deal with the problem. Second, he discusses the extent to which the migrants are refugees. Third, he examines the provision made by the United Kingdom and China for the future of Hong Kong (that China will have direct and unfettered governance of Hong Kong after 1997) and the public reaction to it, speculating on the the problems which may arise for refugees and others in Hong Kong up to and beyond 1997. He argues that the colonial government of Hong Kong is inherently weak and has been unable to deal effectively with migration from China. The implications of Chinese control for specific immigrant groups after 1997 are considered. (Author/TAC Abstract)

1C.06

Clark, D. L., Stein, B. N. 1985. ICARA II and refugee aid and development. Migration Today, 13(1), 33-38.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This article reviews the issues and changed conditions of two separate meetings dealing with assistance to refugees in developing countries - the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Conferences on Assistance to Refugees in Africa. As a result of these meetings, seven key issues and principles of refugee assistance in developing countries have emerged: 1) equitable burden sharing, 2) spontaneously settled refugees mixed among the local population are central to requests for new forms of refugee assistance, 3) aid to both refugees and locals, 4) projects should be additional to, not at the expense of, the country's other development programs, 5) development oriented assistance, 6) durable solutions, and 7) new institutional arrangements will be needed to put these new principles into action. (Popline/TAC edited)

1C.07

Conner, R., Grant, L. 1982. The proposed immigration model: A response from interested groups. In L. F. Tomasi, A. T. Fragomen, Jr., & R. Rogers (Eds.). In defense of the alien, volume 4: U.S. immigration today. 73-81. Staten Island, NY: Center for Migration Studies.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The recommendations from The Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy are evaluated by representatives from the Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR). The Commission report did three things. First, it conducted a study of existing laws and concludes that most of these laws should be left intact. Second, it proposed to make the hiring of illegal immigrants an illegal act, which along with increased law enforcement should remove the line of jobs. Third, it proposed increases in legal migration and amnesty for those illegal immigrants already in the country. (Popline/TAC Abstract)

1C.08

Cranston, A., Kennedy, E., Montoya, R. Bilingual health education and services amendments to the Public Health Service Act. Senate bill S.3280. Congressional Record, Proceedings and Debates of the 93rd Congress, Second Session,. 120(75), May 29, 1974, 1-6.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Senate bill S.3543 was designed to amend Public Health Service Act S.3280, which would include the training of bilingual persons in the mental health professions and the establishment of bilingual-bicultural community health, mental health and migrant health centers. The proposed changes were intended to more adequately meet the needs of minority communities. Examples of typical health problems encountered by the non-English-speaking person with respect to the present services available and the lack of bilingual-bicultural trained mental health personnel are reported. It is concluded that the needs of those with limited English-speaking ability can only be met by training bilingual persons in health areas and by establishing culturally sensitive health centers. (HMHR/TAC edited)

1C.09

Gibson, R. W. 1977. Evaluation and quality control of mental health services. In E. R. Padilla, A. M. Padilla (Eds.). Transcultural psychiatry: An Hispanic perspective (monograph no. 4). 13-20. Los Angeles, California: University of California, Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research Center.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Evaluation and quality control are two essential tools for improving therapeutic methods in health care. However, in the field of mental health where (1) outcome studies are inadequate, (2) standards and criteria are not as yet available, and (3) it is difficult to balance humanistic concerns against cost effectiveness, the task of evaluation and quality control is an especially difficult one. When mental health services for minority and lower socioeconomic groups are considered, the problem becomes even greater due to the difficulty of determining the appropriateness and efficacy of traditional treatment with these populations. Federal, state, and county regulatory agencies demand ever more evidence that health services are effective and efficient before funds are provided. These regulations are often unreasonable and excessive. (HMHR Abstract)

1C.10

Indochina Resource Action Center. 1986. Indochinese community leadership convention: Confronting new realities. Indochinese Community Leadership Convention, June 22-24, 1986. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

This report presents a summary of recommendations on international and domestic aspects of the Southeast Asian refugee program, developed at the Indochinese Community Leadership Convention held at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. on June 22-24, 1986. (IMR Abstract)

1C.11

Inouye, K. H., Pedersen, P. B. 1985. Cultural and ethnic content of the 1977 to 1982 American Psychological Association convention programs. The Counseling Psychologist, 13(4), 639-648.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The 1977 through 1982 annual convention programs of the American Psychological Association (APA) were analyzed for cultural and ethnic content. These years were of interest as they coincide with the emergence of APA policy statements in support of cultural awareness. Studies revealed that 5.6% of the total convention time was allotted to general cultural processes or to national, racial, or ethnic groups. Of the studies specifying nationalities, the Americans (the United States) received the largest percentage of time. All of the major racial and ethnic groups within the United States were represented. The amount of programming for cultural and ethnic topics remained at low levels and showed no consistent trends, suggesting that it was not influenced by the professional rhetoric. The implications for these findings are discussed with particular attention to counseling psychology. (Author Abstract/TAC edited)

1C.12

International Commission of Jurists. 1985. The status of border crossers from Irian Jaya to Papua New Guinea. Sydney, Australia: Australian Section, International Commission of Jurists.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Irian Jayan

This report details the mission to Papua New Guinea undertaken by the Australian Section of the International Commission of Jurists to clarify the status in international law of the refugees by inquiring why they left Irian Jaya and what they felt about returning. (IMR Abstract)

1C.13

Katatsky, M. E. 1977. A review of alcoholism activities in Latin America. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 1(4), 355-358.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

The major trends in the development of alcoholism treatment in Central and South America are described and analyzed. A brief look at the extent of alcoholism in Latin America is provided; and in that connection, the primary objectives of the ten-year health plan for the Americas adopted by the regional ministers of health are elaborated. The paper concludes with a description of the role of PAHO/WHO, an organization by and for the governments of the region of the Americas, devoted to the detection, prevention, and management of alcoholism. (HMHR Abstract/TAC edited)

1C.14

Kerpen, K. S. 1985. Refugees on welfare. Public Welfare, 43(1), 21-25.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Original allowances under the Refugee Act of 1980 permitted eligible refugees to receive assistance and medical benefits for up to thirty-six months, with the federal government reimbursing the states for the costs incurred. Rapid economic independence, or self-sufficiency, for each refugee was the goal; long-term dependence on public assistance was not expected. The level of welfare dependence has been a controversial issue in congressional deliberations concerning refugees since 1982, when reauthorization of the 1980 act was discussed. Studies of the causes and dimensions of the problem of welfare dependence among refugees are reviewed and possible solutions to the problem are discussed. It is concluded that the issue of welfare dependence forces a recognition that the successful resettlement of refugees may require more time, thought and effort than originally anticipated. (Social Work Abstracts)

1C.15

Lacey, M. 1987. A case study in international refugee policy: Lowland Lao refugees. In S. C. Morgan, E. Colson (Eds.). People in upheaval. 17-33. New York, New York: Center for Migration Studies.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Lowland Laotian

This article examines the plight of lowland Laotian refugees from three different angles. (1) The "refugee problem" in general from a historical and international perspective. (2) The refugee policy of the United States government. And finally (3) the lowland Laotian refugee's situation in specific is discussed, including an examination of the historical precedents that led to the problem, and the response of the Thai government. (TAC Abstract)

1C.16

Lamm, R. D., Imhoff, G. 1985. The immigration time bomb: The fragmenting of America. New York, New York: Dutton.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This book examines the problems posed in the United States by current levels of immigration, both legal and illegal. Consideration is given to the number of immigrants the country can absorb and to the problems associated with immigration, such as exploitation of migrants, lawlessness, the splintering of society, language conflict, employment, and pressures on social services. The authors also examine the need to change laws governing migration and ways of making the laws enforceable. (Social Work Abstracts)

1C.17

Levin, M. What welcome? Reception and resettlement of refugees in Britain. London, England: Acton Society Trust.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This survey looks at the refugee organizations, at their reception and resettlement, and at the policy behind it. The survey also shows how the system has developed since World War II. In this context, the experience of various groups or refugees are studied. Finally, some guidelines for inproving the present situation are suggested. (IMR Abstract)

1C.18

Lewin and Associates, Inc. 1986. Final report. Washington, DC: Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement. Assessment of the MAA Incentive Grant Initiative.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This study is an historical review and assessment of the various initiatives the Office of Refugee Resettlement has taken in support of Mutual Assistance Associations - their development as service providers and their development as community-based organizations - since passage of the Refugee Act of 1980. It examines the effects which the funds and the conditions attached to their use have had on the resettlement system in general, on state policies and initiatives with regard to MAAs, and on the MAAs themselves. (IMR Abstract)

1C.19

Mazur, R. 1986. Linking population initiative and aid agencies: The case of refugees. Refugee Issues, 3(2), December 1986, 1-16.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This paper argues that the prevailing assistance paradigm contributes to the Dependence Syndrome among refugees, and that fundamental restructuring of current modalities is required. (IMR Abstract)

1C.20

McCormick, M. J. 1980. Human rights and ethnic issues. Social Thought, 6(4), 23-31.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

The traditional philosophical bases of human rights are reviewed. Some of the problems that complicate the efforts of the helping professions to secure these rights for Asian refugees are discussed. (Social Work Abstracts)

1C.21

Moore, T. M. 1981. Doctoral dissertation. From Indochina to Utah: Issues and social service needs in the resettlement of Indochinese refugees in Utah. Utah: University of Utah.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian

This exploratory descriptive study identified issues and problems involved in the resettlement of Indochinese refugees in the state of Utah, compared the Utah sample with reported national and regional data, and assessed the social service needs and service utilization patterns of the Utah Indochinese refugee population. Similarities and differences of pre-1979 and post-1979 refugee admissions were examined across demographic characteristics, adjustment patterns, resettlement issues, and social service needs. Comparisons with relevant national and regional data were made. Among study conclusions were the following - the Southeast Asian refugee population in Utah paralleled the Southeast Asian population in the United States. Demographic characteristics and patterns of sociocultural adjustment among Utah refugees resembled national populations. Utah refugees have not yet completed the cycle of sociocultural adjustment to life in the United States. Treatment of all refugees as a homogenous group could negatively impact their social integration. Downward occupational mobility can cause disillusionment among refugees. The dislocation and resettlement experience has induced serious strain on the refugee families. Understanding and use of community social services by refugee sponsors was limited. The study also presented several recommendations toward the development of a theory of refugee resettlement and the more efficient delivery of social services to Southeast Asian refugees. (Dissertation Abstracts/TAC edited)

1C.22

North, D. S. 1982. The non-sense of immigration and welfare policies. Public Welfare, 40(1), 28-35.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

U.S. income transfer policies should treat aliens equitably, neither exploiting them nor encouraging illegal immigration. U.S. policies, however, err in both directions. They should be consistent. An attempt is made to examine the interplay of Social Security, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), unemployment insurance, food stamps and other income-transfer programs wih U.S. policies toward legal immigrants, refugees and undocumented aliens. In a surprising number of instances, undocumented aliens are eligible for program benefits (for example, social security and often general assistance). Although legally admitted immigrants are eligible for everything, they face a three-year rule before becoming eligible for SSI and AFDC. The discussion calls for a consistent set of linkages between immigration and income-transfer policies. (Author/TAC edited)

1C.23

Parkins, C. R. 1984. Public policy issues in refugee resettlement. Social Thought, 10(3), 15-20.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The United States refugee program has unique characteristics and presents special concerns for policymakers. Refugees are considered a public responsibility in ways that distinguish them from other immigrants. Therefore, questions relating to the effectiveness of the resettlement process invariably involve the special relationship of refugees to the government and its active participation in their resettlement. There are several aspects to consider in assessing the impact of resettlement. One is the skills and background of incoming refugees in relation to the availability of jobs; another is the local tensions that result from competition for jobs. Yet an additional factor around which tension might be generated is the degree to which local resources are taxed by refugees using public services. Although special initiatives such as targeted assistance and social support services geared to refugees offset the financial responsibility of states and localities, the extent of federal aid to the refugee population will be inadequate to meet the ongoing needs of refugees--especially those whose problems are severe and intractable. These and other issues to be dealt with in the continuing effort to strengthen the capacity of the United States for resettlement are discussed. (Social Work Abstracts)

1C.24

Sawina, T. J. 1984. Immigrants and refugees in the U.S.: A commentary on a policy statement of the NCCC. Social Thought, 10(3), 7-14.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Presented is a summary of a public policy statements made by the National Conference of Catholic Charities (NCCC) in 1983 regarding immigration and policy relating to refugees. The teaching of the church on this subject is synthesized and related material on the background of the policy statement is provided. The maintenance and support of family unity and reunification are emphasized, as is the need to resolve the conditions affecting the settlement of undocumented workers. The continued commitment of NCCC to the pastoral care of newcomers is reaffirmed, as are the principles that govern the granting of asylum and sanctuary. (Social Work Abstracts)

1C.25

Silk, J. 1986. Despite a generous spirit: Denying asylum in the United States. December 1986. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Committee for Refugees.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

It is within the context of an international system of refugee protection based on nations' acceptance of mutual obligations that this paper considers flaws in the U.S. asylum system. These flaws are not mere abstractions. They translate into painful effects on the lives of real people, effects that the author believes Americans would find unacceptable, if they were aware of them. For asylum is more than an issue of immigration, of controlling our borders. Safety for people fleeing persecution is an issue of human rights. (IMR Abstract)

1C.26

Torres-Rivas, E. 1985. Report on the condition of Central American refugees and migrants. Washington, D.C., Georgetown University, Center for Immigration Policy and Refugee Assistance.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

The author focuses on the present status in Central America and Mexico of those who have had to abandon their homes to seek refuge and work in other countries, because of the pervasive threat of state repression and political violence. Particular attention will be given to Mexico, Honduras and Costa Rica that have been besieged by refugees, as well as El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua that have been the source of these flows. In a dual role, Nicaragua also is viewed as host to Salvadoran and Guatemalan refugees. Government publications, reports from international organizations, and other published literature are reviewed. The author outlines these major migration and refugee flows, provides an indication of the complex set of causes and effects of these movements on receiving and sending countries, and reviews current policy matters related to refugees and migrants. (Popline)

1C.27

U.N.H.C.R. 1986. Note on international protection. Geneva, July 1986.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This Note provides an analysis of the current state of international protection of refugees together with additional data on events during the first five months of 1986: movements of refugees and asylum seekers, military and armed attacks on refugee camps and settlements, and the protection of refugee women. (IMR Abstract)

Policy Issues ...

The following references (identified by their bibliography number) also contain some information relevant to category 1C:

1A.15, 1A.23, 1A.27

1B.08, 1B.48, 1B.49, 1B.50, 1B.52, 1B.59, 1B.63, 1B.87

1E.26, 1E.37, 1E.57

2A.07

2C.06

2D.17

2E.16

2F.05

3A.01, 3A.02, 3A.09, 3A.11, 3A.40

4.04, 4.07

5A.03, 5A.04, 5A.11, 5A.13

The reader is advised to refer to the above references for more information regarding this category.

1D.01

Aronson, L. 1986. Cambodian refugees and American health care. B.A. Thesis in Medical Anthropology, Brown University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cambodian

This study examines the health-related behavior of Cambodian refugees and the interaction between this population and the American health care system. (IMR Abstract)

1D.02

Ask, K., Gronhaug, R., Resli, A., Chu Knudsen, J. 1986. Health and international life courses: Labour migrants and refugees in Northern Europe. Bergen Studies in SOcial Anthropology, 37. Bergen, Norway: Department of Social Anthropology, University of Bergen

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The four essays that comprise this book, one by each author, discuss various aspects of migrant and refugee health care problems and care. (IMR Abstract)

1D.03

Bell, S. E., Whiteford, M. B. 1987. Tai Dam health care practices: Asian refugee women in Iowa. Social Science and Medicine, 24(4), 317-325.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian

This study discusses several aspects of health care utilization and health care practices for a group of Tai Dam refugee women who today are living in Central Iowa. Several important variables examined in this discussion include: ideas about illness etiology, choice and use of health care providers, birth control practices, and the use of preventive health care in the form of prenatal health care visits. Salient findings include: (1) Tai Dam belief that the majority of illnesses are caused by temperature and weather changes or bad food and water, or that illnesses are caused by the supernatural. (2) Two-thirds of the women do not use and have never used any form of birth control. (3) Although the average Tai Dam woman had been living in the U.S. for seven years at the time of the study, communications with physicians and understanding of written medicine instructions is difficult for many due to language problems. (4) One-quarter of the women are not covered by medical insurance of any kind. (Author Abstract)

1D.04

Bosley, A. 1986. Of shamans and physicians: Hmong and the U. S. health care system. Hampshire College.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

This study is an investigation of current Hmong attitudes and practices surrounding health care in the United States. Of particular interest is how the Hmong are reconciling their own practices with those of the American medical and mental health professions, and specifically, what is being lost and what is being retained of traditional Hmong health care as it existed in Laos. (IMR Abstract)

1D.05

Deinard, A. S., Dunnigan, T. 1987. Hmong health care - Reflections on a six-year experience. International Migration Review, 21, Fall 1987, 857-865.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

In this article difficulties experienced over the past six years in providing health care to Southeast Asian refugees are described. The need to involve patients in the planning process, particularly when dealing with patients who come from markedly different cultures, is discussed. The role of the bilingual interpreter is emphasized, and potential conflicts that may be encountered by them are highlighted. Shortcomings of the health care program and alternative approaches that might have resulted in better acceptance of Western health care by the refugees are detailed. (Journal Abstract)

1D.06

Lee, P. A. 1986. Traditional medicine: Dilemmas in nursing practice. Nursing Administration Quarterly, 10(3), 14-20.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

Cultural beliefs of the Hmong are discussed in view of how conflicts may arise with the Western nursing profession. Case examples of nursing diagnosis-noncompliance are presented. The author suggests using Orem's self-care conceptual framework in order to facilitate the patient's decision making process. (TAC/Medline)

1D.07

Lee, P. A. 1986. Health beliefs of pregnant and postpartum Hmong women. Western Journal of Nursing Research, 8(1), 83-93.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

Data collected at a refugee camp in northern Thailand on the health care beliefs of the Hmong are presented in an attempt to educate the health-care professionals in the United States who are now providing services to this population. A nursing assessment of health beliefs was conducted on both pregnant and post-partum women. Information on beliefs about food taboos, labor and delivery, breast-feeding, and immunizations are discussed. Problem areas identified are maternal anemia, infant mortality and the absence of birth and death records. (TAC/Medline)

1D.08

Munger, R. G. 1987. Sudden death in sleep of Laotian-Hmong refugees in Thailand: A case-control study. American Journal of Public Health, 77(9), September 1987, 1187-1190.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Laotian, Hmong

A syndrome of sudden and unexpected death during sleep occurs among adult Southeast Asian refugees in the United States. Surveillance for sudden deaths was conducted among Laotian-Hmong refugees in the Ban Vinai refugee camp in northeastern Thailand to determine if a similar cause of death occurs there. Sixteen sudden and unexpected deaths associated with sleep were found that were similar to the sudden deaths noted among Southeast Asian refugees in the United States. A case-control study in Ban Vinai revealed associations between sudden death in sleep and membership in the Green-Hmong subgroup, a family history of sudden death, and previous non-fatal sleep disturbances. Sudden and unexpected death during sleep of young adults is a regional phenomenon within Asia and occurs in populations that are culturally and genetically distinct. Migrants from affected populations in Asia carry with them the susceptibility to sudden death in sleep. (Author Abstract)

1D.09

Nidorf, J. F. Morgan, M. C. 1987. Cross cultural issues in adolescent medicine. Primary Care, 14(1), March 1987, 69-82.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This article provides general guidelines and principles for physicians caring for adolescent patients from various cultural backgrounds. Suggestions are offered for managing the special problems presented by new immigrants. Case vignettes are liberally used to illustrate health care issues. (Author Abstract)

1D.10

Orque, M. S. 1983. Nursing care of South Vietnamese patients. In M. Orque, B. Block, L. Monrroy (Eds.). Ethnic nursing care: A multicultural approach. 245-270. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

Aspects of the Vietnamese culture and history which are of importance for nurses to be familiar with are covered. Information is presented on cultural factors, language and communication processes, health beliefs and practices, and nutritional variables. Psycho-social factors are described in view of the effect on nursing assessment. Adaptations of Bloch's Ethnic/Cultural Assessment Guide are used in presenting variables which should be considered when performing nursing assessments and interventions. (TAC Abstract)

1D.11

Rosenberg, J. A. 1986. Health care for Cambodian children: Integrating treatment plans. Pediatric Nursing, 12(2), 118-120.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cambodian

The author suggests that nurses must understand the traditional treatments of different cultures in order to offer effective health-care services. Examples of traditional Khmer health beliefs such as spirit illness and Yin and Yang are given, along with the ways in which these can contradict Western health-care plans. Three of the most common traditional Khmer treatments--coining, cupping and pinching--are described. Five Khmer mothers are interviewed by the author regarding their health-care treatments for children. (TAC/Medline)

1D.12

Rowley, P. T. Loader, S. O., Sutera, C. J., Walden, M. 1987. Prenatal hemoglobinopathy screening: Receptivity of Southeast Asian refugees. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 3(6), November-December 1987, 317-322.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian

Because of the availability of safe, accurate prenatal diagnosis for hemoglobinopathies, we wanted to know if pregnant women identified as carriers of a hemoglobinopathy by prenatal screening use this information to determine whether their fetus is at risk. Blood from all pregnant women served by a 40 percent sample of prenatal care providers in Rochester, New York, over 51 months underwent Hb electrophoresis and MCV +/- Hb A2 determination. The frequency of positive was 33/229 (14%) for Southeast Asians versus 567/15,824 (3.6%) for non-Southeast Asians. Of the positives, 29 (88%) Southeast Asians came for counseling versus 348 (61%) others. Of those counseled, 26 (90%) Southeast Asians had their partners tested, as did 211 (61%) others. Of the partners tested, 17 (65%) Southeast Asians were also positive compared to 44 (21%) others. Of couples offered prenatal diagnosis, 50% of each group (4/8 and 17/34) accepted. Of those accepting, all Southeast Asians actually underwent the procedure, while seven (41%) others miscarried or failed to keep their appointment. Thus, in our pregnant population, Southeast Asians are four times more likely to be hemoglobinopathy carriers than non-Southeast Asians, and Southeast Asian carriers are four times more likely to warrant, want, and undergo prenatal diagnosis for a hemoglobinopathy than non-Southeast Asian carriers. (Author Abstract)

1D.13

Silverman, M. L. 1980. Strategic health planning and the Vietnamese refugee. Southwestern Sociological Association.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

Research conducted among Vietnamese refugees in Denver, Colorado from February 1976 to February 1977 indicated conflicts arising at the interface of the refugee patient and the professional health delivery system. Historical determinants regarding Vietnamese and United States medical practice are significant in explaining initial adaptation difficulties. Presented is a community model for linking human services with the health care delivery system, which might alleviate a variety of conflicts and allow for more comprehensive health care delivery to refugee populations. (Copyright Sociological Abstracts, Inc.)

1D.14

Sullivan, R. Linneman, C. C. Jr., Clark, C. S., Walzer, P. D. 1987. Seroepidemiologic study of giardiasis patients and high-risk groups in a midwestern city in the United States. American Journal of Public Health, 77(8), August 1987, 960-963.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian

Serum antibodies to Giardia lamblia were measured in giardiasis patients, in groups at high risk for intestinal parasite infection, and in controls by an indirect fluorescent antibody (IFA) technique. Symptomatic patients had the highest antibody titers, and antibodies remained present for up to eighteen months in persons with chronic infection. Indochinese refugees and male homosexuals with the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and pre-AIDS had higher mean antibody levels than did healthy controls, whereas sewer and highway maintenance workers had levels similar to those of controls. Serum antibodies to Entamoeba histolytica measured by an indirect hemagglutination antibody technique were detected in only a few Indochinese refugees. We conclude that serology is a promising tool in Giardia lamblia epidemiology and that further population studies would be of interest. (Author Abstract)

1D.15

Taffel, S. M., Keppel, K. G. 1983. Characteristics of Asian births: United States, 1980. American Statistical Association, 1983 proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, 304-308. Washington, D.C., American Statistical Association.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian

In this paper the demographic profiles of Asian mothers in the United States, with respect to age, education, nativity, and parity, and the health of their babies, as measured by birth weight and APGAR scores, are compared with those of white and black mothers and births. It will be demonstrated that for a number of characteristics there are major differences between Asians and other races and between foreign-born and U.S.-born Asian mothers. Evidence of a process of assimilation is also presented. The authors conclude that as the flow of Asian immigrants and refugees abates, the childbearing patterns of Asian mothers will more and more resemble those of white mothers. An increased frequency of teenage births, out-of-wedlock births, and low-birth-weight babies among Asians will be cause for concern. (Popline/Author)

1D.16

Thao, X. 1986. Cultural beliefs and surgical procedures (letter to the editor). Journal of the American Medical Association, 255(23), 3302.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

The author, a medical student and a member of the Hmong community, answers the question posed concerning the Hmong patients unwillingness to have surgical scars on their bodies. He presents cultural beliefs which help to explain this perceived resistance and he also addresses the problems inherent in the language barrier. (TAC)

1D.17

Tuck, I., Harris, L. H. 1988. Teaching students transcultural concepts. Nurse Educator, 13(3), 36-39.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Cultural sensitivity is essential in providing individualized patient care. Teaching the principles of transcultural nursing and guiding the use of these principles in the student's clinical practice requires a commitment to the concepts of transcultural nursing by the faculty. The authors present a model for integrating transcultural nursing in the undergraduate and graduate curriculum. They also give examples of teaching techniques and learning tools. (Author Abstract)

1D.18

Walsh, A., Walsh, P. A. 1987. Social support, assimilation, and biological effective blood pressure levels. International Migration Review, 21, Fall 1987, 577-591. Center for Migration Studies.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This study explores the role of social support on blood pressure levels among a sample of immigrants. The measure derived from systolic and diastolic readings. The twin processes of immigration and assimilation are highly stressful. Stress is a major precursor of elevated blood pressure. It is assumed here that assimilation is differentially stressful according to the amount of social support one receives. Protracted stress will be manifested in elevated blood pressure levels. We found that social support was second only to age in its ability to account independently for variance in blood pressure levels. Immigrants receiving high levels of social support had significantly lower blood pressure levels than those receiving less social support. Social support was also significantly related to assimilation. (Author Abstract)

1D.19

Weidman, H. H. 1986. Attaining the transculutrual perspective in health care: Implications for clinical training. In H. P. Lefley, P. B. Pedersen (Eds.). Cross-cultural training for mental health professionals. 311-330. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This chapter offers a step-by-step model for attaining the transcultural perspective in health care generally. The schematization that is offered is one the author has used in general medical as well as mental health contexts. It is a model which has been used to order comparative data and cross-cultural training materials in educational, religious, and law enforcement contexts as well. Its value lies in the fact that it provides a framework within which the culture-specific knowledge, the process of achieving self-culutral knowledge, and the details of developing cultural mediating skills may be understood. (Author/TAC)

1D.20

Westermeyer, J. 1986. Cultural beliefs and surgical procedures (letter to the editor). Journal of the American Medical Association, 255(23), 3301-3302.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

A question about the Hmongs' perceived resistance to surgery is answered by Dr. Westermeyer, a psychiatrist with extensive knowledge of, and experience with, the Hmong population. He cites several cultural beliefs of the Hmong which help to explain this resistance to surgery. (TAC Abstract)

1D.21

Wilk, R. J. 1985/86. The Haitian refugee: Concerns for health care providers. Social Work in Health Care, 11(2), 61-74.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Haitian

What are the major problems Haitian refugees encounter with regard to the health care system? What biopsychosocial factors are related to their health problems? A study that addressed these and other questions gathered interview data from 20 American and Haitian American health care professionals who regularly interact with Haitian refugees. Findings revealed several areas of concern among the subjects, including intestinal problems, malnutrition, venereal disease and a high birthrate. Gastrointestinal problems emerged as the chief complaint of Haitian adults; others included tuberculosis and related chest pain. Subjects reported that Haitian infants and children are often plagued by diarrhea, anemia, worms and upper-respiratory problems. They indicated that initially, Haitians attempt to treat illnesses by themselves, postponing the seeking of professional care because of cultural beliefs, a lack of money and the like. The central feature of Haitians' behavior in regard to health care was the inability to comprehend what is being said to them, either because of a limited education or language barriers. The implications of these findings for social work are discussed. (Social Work Abstracts)

1D.22

Young, R. F., Bukoff, A., Waller, J. B. Jr., Blount, S. B. 1987. Health status, health problems and practices among refugees from the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia. International Migration Review, 21, Fall 1987, 760-782. Center for Migration Studies.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Polish; Romanian; Iraqi; Vietnamese; Laotian

Recent refugees from Poland, Romania, Iraq, and Vietnam were extensively interviewed to assess their health, health care utilization and health service use barriers. Two hundred seventy-seven recent arrivals from these countries and sixty-three previously arrived Laotians comprised the sample. Results from a 195 item bilingual questionnaire indicated good overall health and little evidence of serious physical health symptoms. Dental health was the area of greatest reported need. Prenatal care and mental health services were additional areas of need noted by researchers. Barriers to health service utilization were primarily language related. There were major differences in both health problems and health service utilization among the four groups surveyed. (Author Abstract)

Physical Health and Medical Care ...

The following references (identified by their bibliography number) also contain some information relevant to category 1D:

1A.11, 1A.21, 1A.26, 1A.32, 1A.34, 1A.40

1B.11, 1B.40, 1B.71

1D.10

2A.33

2B.40

2D.13

2E.17

3A.06, 3A.11, 3A.12, 3A.18, 3A.26, 3A.29, 3A.35, 3A.40

3B.05, 3B.07

3C.07

3E.09

4.03, 4.07, 4.08

5B.05, 5B.08

The reader is advised to refer to the above references for mor information regarding this category.

1E.01

Alba, R. D. 1976. Social assimilation among American Catholic national-origin groups. American Sociological Review, 41(6), 1030-1046.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

Current scholars acknowledge the great extent of acculturation but maintain that social assimilation has not taken place. They claim that primary relationships are generally between individuals of like ethnicity. This paper, using data about Catholic national-origin groups in the early 1960's, finds little support for these present assertions of ethnic vitality. Rates of mixed ancestry and interethnic marriage are discussed along with variation trends in the rate by generation and age and the relationship of ancestry and marriage to social assimilation. (Journal Abstract/edited)

1E.02

Aldwin, C. Greenberger, E. 1987. Cultural differences in the predictors of depression. American Journal of Community Psychology, 15(6), December 1987, 789-813.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Korean

This study examined a number of psychosocial factors thought likely to contribute to depression among ethnic Korean and Caucasian students. As hypothesized, Koreans (n=61) were more depressed than Caucasians (n=69). Stepwise multiple regression analysis revealed different models for predicting depression in the two groups. Value orientations, a neglected element in the prevailing stress paradigm, contributed substantially to variation in depression, especially among Koreans. Two measures of parental values and three coping strategies accounted for a striking 44% of the variance in Korean youths' depression. Perceived parental traditionalism, the strongest predictor, was associated with higher depression. Perceived parental modernism was associated with lower depression. For Caucasians, in contrast, only 13% of the variance in depression could be accounted for; and the two significant predictors were academic stress and respondents' own modern values (the latter associated with fewer symptoms). The findings of this study argue for greater attention to the importance of values in studying adaptation to stress. (Author Abstract)

1E.03

Beiser, M. 1988. Influences of time, ethnicity, and attachment on depression in Southeast Asian refugees. American Journal of Psychiatry, 145(1), January 1988, 46-51.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian

The author reports on a study investigating the question of whether certain phases of resettlement are accompanied by an elevated risk for depression in Southeast Asian refugees in Canada. In general, the longer the Southeast Asian refugees remained in Canada, the better their mental health. However, unmarried or otherwise unattached Laotians and Vietnamese refugees experienced high levels of depression ten to twelve months after arrival. Two years after the initial investigation, this group, disadvantaged by a lack of social resources, continued to be more depressed than other refugees. (Author Abstract)

1E.04

Beiser, M. 1987. Changing time perspective and mental health among Southeast Asian refugees. Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry, 11(4), December 1987, 437-464.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian

Little is known about the psychological mechanisms people employ in adapting to extreme circumstances such as becoming refugees. Case studies of refugees making up part of a sample of 1348 persons relocated from Southeast Asian to Vancouver, British Columbia, suggest that altering one's perception of time may be an adaptive strategy. During periods of acute stress, refugees seem to focus on the present to the relative exclusion of past and future. The reemergence of past and future into consciousness brings about a risk for developing depression. Epidemiological data corroborate inferences from case material, demonstrating that refugees are more present-oriented than the indigenous population. A "nostalgic" time orientation, preoccupation with the past, is associated with elevated depression scores. Contrasts are drawn between nostalgia, a maladaptive pattern, and memory, which is an inevitable part of the process of personality integration. (Author Abstract)

1E.05

Berry, J. W. 1980. Acculturation as varieties of adaptation. In A. M. Padilla (Ed.). Acculturation: Theory, models and some new findings. 9-25. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The author discusses acculturation from the standpoint of psychological adaptation. Eight varieties of acculturation are presented. These varieties of acculturation are defined by the individual's retention of cultural identity, by the individual's positive or negative feeling of wanting to be related to the dominant society, and by the individual's freedom to choose whether or not they want to maintain a cultural identity and associate themselves with the dominant group. The freedom of choice in acculturation is an often overlooked factor in acculturation research. From a discussion of varieties of acculturation, the author proceeds to an analysis of various psychological responses to acculturation. Among the psychological responses considered are stress, attitudes, identity, personality, language, and cognitive style. (Book Abstract)

1E.06

Berry, J. W., Kim, U., Minde, T., Mok, D. 1987. Comparative studies of acculturative stress. International Migration Review, 21, Fall 1987, 491-511. Center for Migration Studies.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

A series of studies of acculturative stress is reported, involving immigrants, refugees, Native peoples, sojourners and ethnic groups in Canada. A theoretical model and a comparative framework are presented within which the empirical studies were conducted. Results indicate substantial variation in stress phenomena across types of acculturating groups, and across a number of individual difference variables (such as sex, age, education, attitudes and cognitive style), and across a number of social variables (such as contact, social support and status). A need for further comparative studies is identified so that acculturation phenomena may be understood in terms of their origins in variations across host societies, across acculturating groups and their interactions. (Author/TAC edited)

1E.07

Brein, M., David, K. H. 1971. Intercultural communication and the adjustment of the sojourner. Psychological Bulletin, 76(3), 215-230.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This article discusses social psychological factors related to the adjustment problems of the sojourner. Factors examined include social patterns and personality, background and situational factors, social interaction, and intercultural communication. Results indicate that the adjustment of the sojourner is related to those areas in which differences occur between cultures. The basis for ineffective communication of the sojourner is related to those areas in which differences occur between cultures. Although effective intercultural communication seems to establish the necessary basis for adjustment, it does not insure that the sojourner will show good adjustment. A sojourner may know how to communicate effectively in the host culture, but he may not be able to either accept or reconcile the differences between cultures. This is an area for additional research. (Author/TAC Abstract)

1E.08

Bureau of Social Science Research 1982. Survey of the social, psychological and economic adaptation of Vietnamese refugees in the U.S., 1975-1979. 43. Washington, D.C., Bureau of Social Science Research.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

This study investigates Vietnamese adults who came to the United States between 1975 and 1979 and who live in Los Angeles and Orange County in California, Houston-Galveston in Texas and New Orleans in Louisiana. Bivariate crosstabulations identify how Vietnamese refugees with specific characteristics fare in the United States, and which factors have the strongest association with outcome variables related to social, psychological and economic adaptation. Learning English was considered one of the most pressing problems of the refugees on arrival; for many, it remained a longterm problem. Refugees unanimously felt that maintaining their Vietnamese identity was a problem, followed by employment, American customs, transportation and housing. Programs on job services and English language need further development. Programs are more likely to meet the refugees' economic needs than their social or psychological needs. (Popline/TAC edited)

1E.09

Caetano, R. 1987. Acculturation and drinking patterns among U.S. Hispanics. British Journal of Addiction, 82(7), July 1987, 789-799.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanics

The authors investigated the relationship between drinking patterns and acculturation of Hispanics to United States society. A national probability sample of 1453 Hispanic adults were interviewed. Acculturation was associated with decreased abstention among older men and with a higher rate of frequent heavy drinking among younger men. Women in the high-acculturation group were five times more likely to be drinkers than women in the low-acculturation group. Overall, the association between drinking patterns and acculturation was stronger and more consistent for women than for men. ((c) APA)

1E.10

Carballo, M. 1970. Doctoral dissertation, A socio-psychological study of acculturation/assimilation: Cubans in New Orleans. Tulane University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

Studies in the area of acculturation and assimilation have generally been characterized by three major difficulties. They have not: (1) made an adequate distinction between the various stages of the overall process and have consequently tended to confuse acculturation and assimilation; (2) viewed the individual as a variable force in the process but have rather approached the issues in terms of structural changes; (3) considered the role of psychological attributes in group action. It is the hypothesis of this study that if viewed on a continuum, the process of post-migration settlement or adjustment will indicate that differences do exist between acculturation and assimilation. A number of variables are proposed as helping determine the character of the final stages. It is suggested that the ability to transfer the central occupational role from one society to another is of fundamental importance and that the relative deprivation experienced if this is not possible may limit assimilation. Knowledgeability about the society into which he is moving will allow the immigrant to acculturate at will but this may not be sufficient incentive to desire any further integration. Satisfaction with the host society and what it is perceived as offering will similarly influence the degree to which the immigrant seeks involvement. Whether the immigrant is traditional-oriented or modern-oriented will determine the extent to which he is able to move away from his native group and seek affiliation in a new one. Socioeconomic class and education as determinants of prior exposure to the host society will similarly affect the nature of the adjustment process. One hundred and ninety-two Cuban refugees participated in the study which was based on a random sample taken from the New Orleans Catholic Cuban Agency, a refugee organization. (Dissertation Abstracts)

1E.11

Celano, M. 1986. Doctoral dissertation, Acculturation, adjustment, and length of residence of Vietnamese refugees. College Park, Maryland: University of Maryland.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between acculturation and adjustment among a sample of Vietnamese refugees to the United States. Acculturation was defined as the process of adopting the cultural patterns of the host country, and adjustment was defined as the ability to make progress towards one's goals in the new sociocultural context without undue stress or symptomatology. Empirical research findings on the relationship between acculturation and adjustment have been inconsistent, with acculturation associated with a positive adjustment on the one hand, and with a negative adjustment on the other. The present study attempted to clarify the conflicting findings by including: (a) length of residence as an independent variable, and (b) two different acculturation measures and two different adjustment measures to represent the different dimensions of these constructs identified in the literature. The acculturation instruments include the Behavioral Acculturation Scale and a modified revision of the Intercultural Values Inventory, corresponding to the theoretical and empirical distinction between behavioral and value acculturation. The adjustment measures include the Vietnamese Depression Scale and the Caseworker Rating Scale. Subjects were 64 Vietnamese refugees, 18 to 45 years old, who had resided in the United States from one to twenty-four months. Neither behavioral not value acculturation were found to be positively related to length of residence. However, post-hoc analyses indicate that behavioral acculturation is significantly and negatively related to length of residence when the effect of employment status is statistically controlled. Other hypotheses were not confirmed. This could be due to either methodological difficulties or to limitations on the acculturation models on which the hypotheses were based. Definitional and measurement issues were raised in order to advance theory development in acculturation and adjustment. (Dissertation Abstracts/TAC edited)

1E.12

Chang, M. K. M. 1984. Doctoral dissertation, The patterns of adaptation among Vietnamese refugees in a mid-sized community. Indiana: Purdue University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

The primary objective of this study is to examine the Vietnamese refugees resettled in a mid-sized community to gain a better understanding of refugee adaptation by exploring the following issues: (1) Are refugees just another group of voluntary immigrants? (2) Is assimilation the only possible outcome of refugees' adaptation? (3) What are the relations among various dimensions of adaptations? (4) Is the pattern of adaptation predetermined by refugees' attributes upon arrival? (5) What are the differences or similarities between middle city refugees and big city refugees? The concept of adaptation is conceptualized in three dimensions (social, psychological, and economic) through various indicators. Each dimension is treated as a continuum ranging from pluralism to assimilation. Both ethnographic and survey methods were used to collect and to analyze the data. Four research models were examined by LISREL analysis: the adaptation model, the attribute model, the transition model, and the trauma model. The author found that first, refugees are different from voluntary immigrants because of the effects of trauma in adaptation. Second, both assimilation and pluralism exist among the refugees, though some general tendencies can be found. Third, psychologically and socially refugees as a group are more pluralistic than assimilated, but economically they are more assimilated than pluralistic and there is little effect of economic adaptation on either social or psychological adaptation. Fourth, there is no justification for the overuse of the attribute model, while the transition model seems to be preferable. Fifth, middle-sized city refugees are different from big-city refugees regarding their different tendencies for adaptation because of the lack of concentration, ethnic businesses and services, and the social climate in mid-sized cities. (Dissertation Abstracts)

1E.13

Chu, J. M. 1979. The psychological adjustment process of the Vietnamese refugees. Doctoral dissertation. Los Angeles, California: California School of Professional Psychology.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

This study was undertaken to define Vietnamese refugee trauma as compared to past refugee populations and to find which variables have the most influence in determining the extent of adjustment. Those who had to endure more change were predicted to have more trouble adjusting. A 59-item questionnaire was given in both Vietnamese and English. All interviews were given individually in Vietnamese. (Dissertation Abstracts International/TAC edited)

1E.14

Clark, M., Kaufman, S., Pierce, R. 1976. Explorations of acculturation: Toward a model of ethnic identity. Human Organization, 35(3), 231-238.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Japanese

This paper examines interview data from a three generation sample drawn from Japanese and Mexican Americans in the San Francisco Bay Area. First, the history of the concept "acculturation," is reviewed. Second, six ethnic identity profile types are presented, with case summaries illustrating the characteristics shared by members of each profile type. A comparison of the composition of the variables included in each type, and the two profile types of each generation reveeal the influence of individual choice in the expression of ethnic identity. (Journal Abstract/edited)

1E.15

Cobas, J. A. 1987. Ethnic enclaves and middleman minorities: Alternative strategies of immigrant adaptation? Sociological Perspectives, 30(2), April 1987, 143-161.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban, General

This article examines two modes or strategies of immigrant adaptation: middleman minorities and ethnic enclaves. Although they have been discussed as if they were disjointed and mutually exclusive, the authors challenge this view. Middleman minorities (1) tend to be self-employed or to work for a coethnic, (2) are usually concentrated in small business, (3) tend to rely on the in-group for resources, and (4) fill a "status gap" in the receiving society. Ethnic enclaves depend on three features: (1) recent coethnic arrivals spend a tour of duty at the worst jobs, (2) coethnics provide ethnic entrepeneurs with consumer markets, (3) ethnic businesses rely on each other to supply their operating needs. Ethnic enclaves are concentrated and spatially identifiable. For this study, the authors collected data in a survey of the Cuban exile community of San Juan, Puerto Rico. Ten predictions found in the middleman minority and ethnic enclave perspectives were checked against the researchers' data. Four of these predictions are held in common by both approaches: (1) employment in an ethnic enterprise increases subsequent chances of self-employment, (2) ethnic firms rely on the in-group for business resources, 3) coethnic workers represent an asset to the ethnic entrepreneur in that they occupy important positions requiring the employer's trust, and (4) there is business competition between locals and minority members. As predicted by the middleman strategy, Cuban businesses in Puerto Rico tend not to be immediately productive and there is no evidence of spatial concentration of these businesses. However, fitting the enclave approach, these firms do not dominate certain business lines, Cuban entrepreneurs do not appear to be sojourners, and they tend to have business backgrounds. The middleman perspeective is supported in that some elements of the local elite favor Cuban exiles. Thus, there is no evidence to support treating the middleman minority and ethnic enclave models as disjointed and discordant theoretical models. Neither approach is entirely accurate or inaccurate. The authors suggest that the two modes of adaptation are ideal types; therefore, actual ethnic economies exhibit some features found in each one. (Popline)

1E.16

Cohen, L. M., Fernandez, C. L. 1974. Ethnic identity and psychocultural adaptation of Spanish-speaking families. Child Welfare, 53(7), 413-421.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

In adjusting to American urban life, Spanish-speaking immigrant families undergo social and psychocultural changes that affect their ethnic identity. One hundred such families living in Washington, D.C. were interviewed concerning their occupational careers and help-seeking patterns. In over 75 percent of the families studied, findings revealed that selection and accomodation are key factors in utilizing community health services. Ego-adaptive mechanisms associated with cultural changes tend to occur at a moderate rate and vary depending on the person's age. Acting as agents of cultural linkages for their parents, children reinforce their own identification, but they need to have accessible models allowing them to learn expectations, meanings, and activities considered normal in American society. However, in rapidly adapting to urban life, children tend to reject their cultural heritage. Further studies of adjustment patterns are necessary to ascertain the different ways immigrants adapt or reject their cultural identity. (HMHR/TAC edited)

1E.17

Cohen, R. E. 1985. Coping and adaptation: Adolescent refugee camps. In J. Szapocznik, R. E. Cohen (Eds.). Coping with adolescent refugees: The Mariel boatlift. 70-81. New York, New York: Praeger Publishing.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

This work details the opportunity to learn the nature of the psychological needs of a population of adolescent refugee youths residing within a refugee camp setting. The specific focus on coping, mastery, and adaptation is presented in a developmental frame of reference. Observed emotional reactions and adaptive behavior are also reported, as are observations of psychological processes in this very special population. This approach highlights the need with such populations to differentiate between reactive expression of loss of country and reactive mourning, emotional expression of sadness, anxiety, and anger as part of the process of adaptation, and signs and symptoms of emotional disorders characteristic of psychiatric syndomes when coping is unsuccessful. (Author/TAC Abstract)

1E.18

Colmenero, J. A. 1985. Doctoral dissertation, Issues and problems of Cuban identity and acculturation. Greensboro, North Carolina: University of North Carolina.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

The purpose of this study was to study and analyze the concept of Cuban identity and its relationship to acculturation and assimilation by examining the historical and cultural background of selected Cuban immigrants that have graduated from Cuban and American universities and that are presently living in the United States. Four questions provided a guide for this study. They included: (1) Is there a Cuban culture? (2) What is Cuban identity? (3) Acculturation or assimilation? What alternative do Cuban professionals have? (4) What are the assumptions that Cubans make upon arrival in the United States? The investigation was conducted by observing the process of acculturation in an American setting. This study focused on the role of Cuban professionals in American macro-culture and explored the resistance of these Cubans to assimilate into American society. A number of means of data collection were utilized to this end. The following conclusions were drawn from the study: (1) Culture can be an important criterion of Cuban identity. (2) When a Cuban graduate is acculturated, his or her identity does not necessarily cease to exist. (3) No one can be assimilated into American culture and retain his or her identity. (4) Social identity produces changes that facilitates the individual's adjustment to a new social relationship. These changes are often called acculturation. (5) To have a name and an identity one must belong somewhere. This is the dilemma that Cuban graduates face upon arrival in the United States. (6) Cuban identity serves as a guideline to integrate specific actions into the lives of Cuban immigrants. (7) This scheme for viewing accculturative situations is also useful for generating theory. Regarding generalizability of findings, the informatin reported here about Cuban university graduates may apply to other ethnic groups. (Dissertation Abstracts/TAC edited)

1E.19

Daly, S., Carpenter, M. D. 1985. Adjustment of Vietnamese refugee youths: A self-report. Psychological Reports, 56(3), 971-976.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

Examined the adjustment of 40 Vietnamese refugee children and young adults (aged 9 - 21 yrs) in foster homes in New York State. Subjects living in the United States for 3 years or more were compared to those with US residency of 1 1/2 years or less. Adjustment variables examined included satisfaction with the climate, scenery, clothing, and schools in the United States; feelings of acceptance; feelings of worry or fear; satisfaction with Vietnamese and US social relationships; and the frequency of somatic complaints. Results from structured interviews indicate a general positive adaptation and suggest that subjects' social adjustment increased significantly in relation to the amount of time they had been living in the United States. ((c) APA)

1E.20

Dunning, B. B. 1982. A systematic survey of the social, psychological and economic adaptation of Vietnamese refugees representing five entry cohorts, 1975-1979. Bureau of Social Science Research Report (No. 0335-10).

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

Investigated populations of adult Vietnamese refugees (aged 18-89 yrs) living in Los Angeles County and Orange County, California; the Houston-Galveston areas of Texas; and the New Orleans area of Louisiana. It is suggested that the data, which were taken from 555 completed interviews, can provide indications of general areas in which Vietnamese refugees living in highly impacted urban areas encounter problems or achieve success and can point the way toward the research that should be conducted. (Psychological Abstracts)

1E.21

Emmons, C. F., Wilmot, C. 1979. Assimilation policy vs. ethnic-community support: The adjustment of Indochinese refugees in the United States. Pennsylvania Sociological Society.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

The 1975 evacuation of political refugees from Vietnam to the United States created a problem of rapid resettlement and adjustment under conditions of high unemployment in the host country. Conflict developed between the refugees' need for ethnic community and the assimilation policies and attitudes in United States organizations. Interviews with refugees and with refugee sponsorship agency personnel in central Pennsylvania, and participant observation of refugee activities are used in an analysis of the process and consequences of this conflict. In spite of government attempts to disperse refugees geographically, many left their sponsors to find relatives and to join Asian communities in larger cities. Implications for further action regarding continuing waves of refugees from Southeast Asia are considered. (Author Abstract/Copyright Sociological Abstracts, Inc.)

1E.22

Ferguson, B. R. 1984. Doctoral dissertation. Successful refugee resettlement: Vietnamese values, beliefs, and strategies. May 1984. Berkeley, California: University of California.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

A qualitative two-part study explored the resettlement experiences of Vietnamese refugees living in the San Francisco Bay area. It identified those variables that eased the refugees' transition to life in America. In the first phase of the study, 145 subjects participated in informal interviews and were studied through participant observation for nine months. Subjects equated success with economic independence, family unity, and educational achievement. In some cases, a sense of freedom also connoted success. Fifty members of thirty successful families served as subjects in the second phase of the study and participated in intensive, unstructured interviews. These subjects identified six models of adaptation in occupational, social and emotional realms. These models were the professional, the high technology, the managerial, the self-employed, the community service, and the domestic duties models. The subjects attributed their success to advantages related to their backgrounds, especially in the areas of personality, family, education, and culture. Their positive attitudes were based on a realistic adaptation to American life, on the pride they maintained in their Vietnamese heritage, and on the idea that hard work, study, and family cooperation are essential to the achievement of success in America. The personal and cultural resources, values, and beliefs of the Vietnamese, documented by accounts of their arduous travels and early resettlement experiences, were found to be compatible with American ideals. Data suggest that counseling and group work should focus on restoring a positive self-image to Vietnamese refugees and should emphasize their potential strengths rather than their deficits. (Social Work Abstracts)

1E.23

Fornaro, R. J. 1984. Asian-Indians in America: Acculturation and minority status. Migration Today, 12(3), 28-32.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian Indian

The recent influx of Asian Indian immigrants to the United States is the most current chapter in a long history of Hindu-American acculturation. Asian Indians differ from past U.S. immigrant groups in that they are among the most advantaged in their own country. The disparity of views on the issue of discrimination within the Asian Indian community is the result of experimental differences between professional and nonprofessional Indians. The highly professional profile of the Asian Indian community is changing downward; still the Asian Indians face the prospect of acculturation in relatively favorable circumstances. Generally, the Asian Indian immigrant is urban and partly westernized. In addition, full or partial familiarity with English is also common. Traditional patterns at home do not carry into their working environment and material aspects of U.S. culture are readily adapted while U.S. norms and values are viewed with ambivalence. The area in which Asian Indians show the most reluctance to Americanize is in the socializing patterns among adolescents. (Popline/TAC edited)

1E.24

Franzioch, M. 1987. Refugees: Obstacles, driving forces, and means of their integration into the Federal Republic of Germany. With an annotated bibliography. Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany: Dietrich Reimer.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: East German, General

German book. The author examines the integration of refugees from East Germany, Sudetenland, and other areas settled by Germans into the Federal Republic of Germany since 1945, with a focus on factors that promoted or inhibited their assimilation. The history of the settlement of lands east of West Germany is traced, and trends in refugee movement and forced migration in the twentieth century are discussed, with attention to the role of refugees as the bearers of change and renewal in West Germany. The obstacles to integration, the impact of refugees on culture and society, and other areas affected by their presence are considered. The author also comments on emotional integration. (Popline)

1E.25

Georgeski, J. D. 1987. Doctoral dissertation, Nature of and differences in adjustment to a valueing of the American culture among refugees from Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and African countries. United States International University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Eastern European, Middle Eastern, Ethiopian

The purpose of this study was to investigate the adjustment of immigrants from Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and Ethiopia to San Diego, California and to evaluate the differences among the groups in their adjustment to the new environment, also to determine how they valued the American culture. The research sample consisted of 45 subjects in each group. Four measuring instruments were utilized: (1) A demographical questionnaire provided information regarding the subjects' country of origin, age, sex, educational level, and knowledge of the English language. (2) The General Well-Being Scale provided findings regarding subjects' feelings of "happiness" or "depression". (3) The Cultural Value Survey provided findings regarding the subjects' value of American life. (4) The High Risk Assessment Checklist provided findings concerning medical history and present complaints/symptoms. The following conclusions were drawn: (1) A majority of subjects responded that they "always" or "sometimes" felt depressed. (2) A majority of subjects believed that the American lifestyle can be as good for them as for others in this country. (3) A majority of subjects responded that they felt their children should study their native languages as well as English and that their children should learn their native histories and cultures. (4) A majority of subjects felt that immigrants should maintain their national identities, speak their native languages, and help each other in emergencies. (5) The greater percentage of subjects were undecided as to whether they wished to return to their homelands. (6) The subjects were in good physical and mental health before immigrating, and following their arrival in the United States. (7) Few meaningful differences existed in responses to items from the four measures used in the investigation. (Dissertation Abstracts/TAC edited)

1E.26

Goza, F. W. 1987. Doctoral dissertation, Adjustment and adaptation among Southeast Asian refugees in the United States. Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian

This thesis reviews various theoretical perspectives on the integration experiences of immigrants and evaluates their explanatory power among Southeast Asian refugees. The first analytical section challenges the notion that the integration experiences of refugees are largely similar to those of voluntary labor migrants. The importance of mode of entry and reception conditions for integration experiences are documented by differences in socioeconomic outcomes between Vietnamese labor migrants and refugees after similar periods of U.S. residence. Next, the author examines various socioeconomic experiences of Southeast Asian refugees after four months to eight years of U.S. residence. After documenting the acquisition of English ability, its determinants are examined. To capture a form of structural assimilation, residence patterns and secondary migration are then examined. The Western states, especially California, contine to attract a high volume of secondary migrants from all other regions of the country, indicating that the government policy of refugee dispersal has largely failed. An examination of occupational adjustment finds that downward mobility was the norm. However, with time and increased English ability, some positive occupational adjustment has begun among the earliest cohorts. Economic integration is studied via analyses of labor force participation, earnings determination, attainment of economic self-sufficiency, and poverty status. Economically, the refugee population remains extremely disadvantaged, and this condition will likely persist for some time to come. Acculturation is occurring quickly among some ethnic segments of the Southeast Asian population (e.g., Vietnamese), while others have adapted little (e.g., Hmong). However, for most Southeast Asian refugees structural assimilation will not occur in the near future. Lastly, the ethnic enclave hypothesis received some support as several area of such ethnic concentration and economic activity were discerned. This study concluded that the assimilation and ethnic enclave frameworks best explained the incorporation and adjustment experiences of the Southeast Asian refugee population. (Dissertation Abstracts)

1E.27

Graves, T. D. 1967. Psychological acculturation in a tri-ethnic community. Southwestern Journal of Anthropology, 23, 337-350.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

Investigation of psychological correlates of acculturation among 221 members of a tri-ethnic community (consisting of Anglos, Spanish Americans and American Indians) suggests that changes in value orientations among minority groups probably occur within situations of (1) high exposure to and identification with the Anglo group and (2) economic access to the resources and rewards of the greater society. Subjects were interviewed on aspects of interpersonal relations and feelings of fatalism and tested on their future time perspective. (HMHR/TAC edited)

1E.28

Ho, P. K. K. 1987. Doctoral dissertation, Public education for high school Chinese students: Assimilation into American society. Massachusetts: University of Massachusetts.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Chinese

This study seeks to identify and mitigate language and other cultural barriers of Chinese students. The work explores their educational experiences with a view to imporving assimilation processes for high school Chinese Americans. The main purpose of this study is to document the expressed perceptions of the Chinese community or students, staff and parents of students in a metropolitan high school, Cambridge Rindge and Latin School, as to how the educational process impacts upon the Chinese students' assimilation into the American culture. The researcher ascertains how education at Cambridge Rindge and Latin School has affected Chinese students relative to their social integration into American society. The literature review exposes a comprehensive picture of Chinese immigration relative to the education of the "new" Americans. The current news media accounts are pertinent to this study of education and socialization of the Chinese student into U.S. society. The methodology consisted of a questionnaire and interviews of Chinese students, their parents and staff of Cambridge Rindge and Latin School. This was conducted with the view in mind of ascertaining the impact of education and society upon the Chinese students. Data are collected through the respondents' answers from the questionnaire and interviews. Conclusions drawn from these data indicate that Cambridge Rindge and Latin School has a working program which includes Chinese students, a program offering them an opportunity to explore courses for academic and social integration. In addition, conclusions indicate that improvement for Chinese students' total education in academic and social settings can be made in curriculum change involving more personal and social interfacing with the community. The study concludes with recommendations for speeding up the speaking of English via changes in English as a Second Language class, formal preparation of Chinese students to enter into the political process, and Chinese student self-esteem for educating the whole person for effective participation in American society. (Dissertation Abstracts)

1E.29

Jang, S. T. C. 1986. Doctoral dissertation, The effects of acculturation and age on spiritual well-being among ethnic Chinese church-goers. Western Conservative Baptist Seminary.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Chinese

This research investigated the effects of acculturation and age on the spiritual well-being among ethnic Chinese church-goers. Subjects consisted of 169 ethnic Chinese church-goers and English readers ages 18-55 from four Chinese churches in the Northwest United States. The response rate was 93.9% of the 180 initially selected subjects. The subjects completed a survey questionnaire that included demographic information, background information, and the Spiritual Well-Being Scale (SWB). The SWB consisted of two subscales: the Religious Well-Being Scale (RWB) and the Existential Well-Being Scale (EWB). It was found that acculturation significantly affected EWB. Subjects who had lived in the United States six years or more, or were U.S. born had significantly greater ($p<.05$) EWB than subjects who had lived in the United States five years or less. Age was significantly related to SWB and EWB; and subjects 26 years old or above had significantly higher SWB and EWB scores than subjects 18-25 years old. Religious commitment, and importance of religion were related to greater SWB, RWB, and EWB. Frequency of church attendance was related to SWB and RWB but not EWB. In addition, up to a certain point, frequency of personal devotions, religious knowledge, and application of Bible principles were related to greater SWB, RWB, and EWB. Years as a Christian was related to greater SWB, RWB, and EWB. Present family closeness among married subjects was related to greater SWB and EWB, but family closeness while growing up did not. Subjects employed full-time had significantly greater SWB and EWB than students. Financially independent subjects had significantly greater SWB and EWB than totally dependent subjects. An additional contribution of this study was that it provided SWB means and standard deviations for another sample. These scores will allow comparisons with other research samples. Discussion topics included the effects of acculturation on SWB; the relationship of age, employment status, financial independence, and SWB; the relationship of religious commitment and practices to SWB; an explanation for partially supported hypotheses; and a discussion of inconclusive findings. (Dissertation Abstracts)

1E.30

Khouzam, N. N. 1986. Doctoral dissertation, The adjustment process of Hispanic students at the University of Florida, 1985-1986. Florida: The University of Florida.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

The purpose of this research was to explore the adjustment process of Hispanic students at the University of Florida to determine the degree of their behavioral and value acculturation into U.S./American society. Past research provided the basis for exploring the degree to which the seven variables (age, gender, socioeconomic status, length of stay in the United States, nationality of the individual's friends and roommates, and the intent of permanently residing in the United States) affect the adjustment of foreign students in the new environment. These variables were drawn from the literature and sixteen hypotheses regarding acculturation were submitted to testing using 108 students from Latin American countries. A biographical information sheet, the Bicultural Involvement Questionnaire, and the Cros-Cultural Activity Questionnaire were administered to 108 Hispanic students at the University of Florida. Statistical analysis of the data revealed that Hispanic students acculturate behaviorally to the U.S./American culture but they do not adjust in their values acculturation. The variables age, gender, and length of time in the United States were found to be significant factors in behavioral adjustment while socioeconomic status, nationality of the students' friends and roommates, and intent of permanent residence did not affect behavioral acculturation. Younger students acculturated more rapidly than older ones, males adjusted faster than females, and individuals who resided in the United States longer incorporated more into American society. (Dissertation Abstracts)

1E.31

Kim, E. Y. 1987. Assimilation patterns of Koreans in the United States. In S. C. Morgan, E. Colson (Eds.). People in upheaval. 144-158. New York, New York: Center for Migration Studies.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Korean

As the second largest incoming immigrant group from Asia since 1970, Koreans have emerged as an important new element in the urban population of the United States. This article assesses the adaptation and adjustment of Korean immigrants in the United States through the application of Gordon's (1964) concepts of acculturation and assimilation. Gordon hypothesizes that for immigrant groups 1) cultural assimilation, or acculturation, is likely to be the first type of assimilation to occur and 2) cultural assimilation may take place even when none of the other types of assimilation occurs simultaneously. Within the Korean community, acculturation has preceded structural assimilation. Even acculturation has not occurred comprehensively: Koreans contine to value and use Korean food and language. Structural, marital, identificational, and other types of assimilation have not occurred yet. However, it is unlikely that Koreans will contine to be an unassimilated minority. For the second generation, not covered in this paper, there is a strong possibility of structural assimilation. (Author/TAC)

1E.32

LaRue, M. 1982. Stress and coping of the Indochinese refugees in a California community. Doctoral dissertation. United States International University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese; Hmong

The main objective of this research study was to explore the psychological stresses and coping patterns of the Southeast Asian refugee. More specifically, the purpose of the study was to explore the following: (a) What stresses were being experienced by the Vietnamese and Hmong refugees living in a community in California; (b) What coping mechanisms were being used by these refugees; (c) What differences were seen between the Hmong and Vietnamese experiences; and (d) What were the implications for improved mental health for these new Americans. Results indicated that the Vietnamese perceived their major stresses as finding employment, learning English and surviving harassment. They perceived their major coping devices as internalizing the stress, studying English and going to the movies. The Hmong perceived their major stresses as learning English, finding employment, lack of food and lack of money. They perceived their major coping devices as using humor, talking to friends and preventing stress. In addition, two other stresses were found to pervade the Vietnamese and Hmong communities: survivor guilt and the feeling of helplessness. (Dissertation Abstracts International/TAC edited)

1E.33

Leba, J. K. 1985. The Vietanmese entrepreneurs in the U.S.A.: The first decade. Houston, Texas: Zieleks Company.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This book offers the readers a comprehensible concept of the presence of over half a million Vietnamese newcomers and pioneers in a country entirely new and strange to them. It describes vividly the hardships these courageous and diligent people have undergone during their first ten years of trials, efforts and patience so as to survive and then to be successful in this "land of opportunity". (IMR Abstract)

1E.34

Lerner, M. 1980. Refugees: Fathers, families and self-perceived adaptation of Vietnamese in the United States of America. Doctoral dissertation. United States International University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

This article examines the variables that differentiate those Vietnamese refugees who make a relatively good adaptation to life in the United States from those who were making a relatively poor adaptation. This study focuses on Vietnamese fathers in particular since they appeared to be under the greatest stress and were making the poorest adaptation to life in the United States. The main objectives of the research study were to investigate the relation between the Vietnamese fathers' adaptation to life in the United States and the Vietnamese husbands' religious affiliation, the wives' employment status in Vietnam and the husbands' level of education. The results of the study indicate that the breakup of the patrilocal family in Vietnam, as represented by the wife working outside the household in Vietnam, was the single most important variable in the adaptation of the Vietnamese subjects to the United States. (Dissertation Abstracts International/TAC Edited)

1E.35

Lobodzinska, B. 1986. Post-war immigration in the United States and the state of Minnesota: The process of entering an all-American community. International Migration/Migrations, 24(2), 411-439.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Polish

The author focuses on characteristics of Polish immigrants in Minnesota in the years since World War II. Particular attention is given to the immigrants' adaptation to the American way of life and to democratic institutions after being accustomed to centralized power in a socialist system. "This article is based on participant observation, publications concerning immigration to the United States, and unstructured interviews with newcomers from Poland and other Eastern European countries." Distinctions are made among the characteristics of Polish-Americans, pre-World War II immigrants, war immigrants, and those who have come during the last 20 years. Consideration is given to the demographic characteristics, legal status, education and employment, and territorial mobility of 35 Poles living in Minnesota who were interviewed by the author. (Popline/TAC edited)

1E.36

Matsuoka, J. K. 1985. Doctoral dissertation. Vietnamese in America: An analysis of adaptational patterns. May 1985. University of Michigan.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

A study of Vietnamese refugees who had been living in the United States for four years hypothesized that (1) the adaptational patterns, attitudes, and adjustment problems of Vietnamese refugees are similar to those of earlier Asian immigrant groups, (2) the attitudes of this refugee group toward life in the United States and mental problems vary according to demographic differences, and (3) Pre- and post-evacuation experiences account for varying degrees of mental health problems and differential attitudes toward acculturation among refugees. Findings indicated that the adjustment patterns of Vietnamese refugees were similar to those of previous Asian American groups in terms of cultural conflict and the acquisition of employment and a new language, thereby supporting the first hypothesis. Like immigrant parents before them, many Vietnamese parents had aspirations for the success of their children's generation, in addition to a concern about their children's ability to retain traditional values. Some support also emerged for the second hypothesis. Expected differences in some measures of adjustment were found. Problems related to adjustment were most prevalent among older age groups, nonmarried people, educated people, members of Eastern religious groups, religious people in general, and ethnic Vietnamese (versus Chinese). Although sex differences emerged, they were inconsistent. Finally, data failed to support the third hypothesis. (Social Work Abstracts)

1E.37

McLeod, B. M. 1986. Doctoral dissertation, The social psychological adaptation of immigrant Chinese professionals in California's Silicon Valley. Santa Cruz, California: University of California.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian, Chinese

The purpose of this research was to explore the lives of a subset of the new Asian immigrants - Chinese engineers who first came to the United States as students. The dominant model of immigrant adaptation (assimilation theory) was developed based on the experience of traditional European immigrants. It assumed that immigrants gradually shed their ethnic identity as they became integrated into American society. But these assumptions may not hold for the new Asian immigrants, who are visually distinctive from the majority of Americans, and who, unlike most previous immigrants, have high social status. Moreover, the recent resurgence of ethnicity across the United States has led to a questioning of the tenets of assimilation theory. The present study was designed to examine critically the features of assimilation theory in light of the experience of the new Asian immigrants. Through a qualitative approach based on the discovery of grounded theory, the research investigated various aspects of the immigrants' lives - educational background, occupational history, social participation, family life, and ethnic identity. In contrast to previous studies of immigrants, the present research focused on the subjective experiences of individual immigrants from a social psychological perspective. The attitudes and behaviors of these new Asian immigrants suggest a departure from the assumptions of the linear replacement process positied by assimilation theory. While they have become more Americanized, they have also enhanced their Chinese identity as a result of raising their children as a minority in American society. In concentrating on cultural elements, assimilation theory presents an incomplete picture of immigrant adaptation, and ignores relevant macro-level and micro-level variables. The present study has discovered other factors which have a significant influence on immigrant life, including historical cohort effects, age and life cycle effects, and status effects. A model for incorporating these factors, as well as cultural change, was also developed as an alternative to assimilation theory. (Dissertation Abstracts)

1E.38

Michalowski, M. 1987. Adjustment of immigrants in Canada: Methodological possibilities and its implications. International Migration, 25(1), March 1987, 21-39.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Progress in research on the adaptation of immigrants depends on the resolution of both its methodological and empirical aspects. Adaptation can be defined in operational terms as "Partaking in the life of the country productively and to one's advantage." The society to which immigrants need to adapt is usually highly developed. Factors that influence immigrants' adaptation are (1) demographic factors, (2) economic factors, (3) social factors, (4) the immigration policy of the country of destination, and (5) the motives for immigration combined with information on the country of destination. Three models analyze the socioeconomic adaptation of immigrants: (1) the assimilation model (the period of immigration is the most important determinant of immigrants' adjustment); (2) the ethnic stratification model (status at entry to the receiving country differs for different ethnic groups); (3) the structural differences model (demographic, economic, and social characteristics of immigrants interact and may influence the adaptation process). The author examines the adjustment process of immigrants to Canada on the assumption that the age of immigrants at the moment of arrival in Canada plays the most important role in adaptation. (Popline/TAC edited)

1E.39

Montgomery, R. 1986. The economic adaptation of Vietnamese refugees in Alberta: 1979-84. International Migration, 24(4), 749-768.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

This study investigates the main obstacles to occupational mobility among Vietnamese refugees in Alberta. These were found to be language, nonrecognition of foreign qualifications, and lack of Canadian experience. The author conludes that Vietnamese refugees must deal with the same factors that make economic adjustment difficult for other immigrants. (IMR Abstract)

1E.40

Moore, T. M. 1982. Refugee resettlement: Toward a conceptual framework. Social Thought, 8(2), 8-21.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

The study on which this exploration is based described the adjustment process of Southeast Asian refugees residing in Utah and attempted to ascertain their social service needs. Data derived from the sponsors of the refugees identified several critical issues in the refugee resettlement experience. Most notable among these were the changing emotional states of the refugees during the resettlement period, cultural and lifestyle changes and perceived sources of satisfaction and dissatisfaction. The continuum used in the study was viewed as providing a theoretical framework within which the experience of refugees could be examined and understood. The growing literature on the resettlement of refugees, including the data of the reported study, point to several implications for refugee resettlement activity. Recommendations are offered for the development of more effective models of refugee resettlement and the delivery of social services to refugees. (Social Work Abstracts)

1E.41

Nicassio, P. M. 1982. Empirical dimensions of adjustment among the Indochinese refugees. Paper delivered at the annual convention of the American Psychological Association, Washington, D.C., August 26, 1982.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

460 Southeast Asian heads of household in the Chicago area are interviewed to determine their adaptation to American life. Three areas of adjustment are examined: psychosocial, sociocultural, and socioeconomic. The effect of length of residence in the United States is also examined. (TAC Abstract)

1E.42

Nicassio, P. M. 1985. The psychosocial adjustment of the Southeast Asian refugee: An overview of empirical findings and theoretical models. Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 16(2), 153-173.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

Reviews the clinical and research literature on the psychosocial adjustment of the Southeast Asian refugees in the US and proposes the adoption of theoretical models that may be helpful in explaining individual differences in adjustment processes. Available evidence indicates that depression and stress-related symptoms are commonly found in refugees, whereas age, English profiency, and socioeconomic indicators have been correlated with adjustment variables. Acculturation, learned helplessness, and stress management models appear to be beneficial in conceptualizing refugee adjustment problems and in providing a rational foundation for future research efforts. ((c) APA)

1E.43

Nicassio, P. M., Solomon, G. S., Guest, S. S., McCullough, J. E. 1986. Emigration stress and language proficiency as correlates of depression in a sample of Southeast Asian refugees. International Journal of Social Psychiatry, 32(1), 22-28.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Laotian

This research evaluated a stress management, coping skills model of adjustment in the analysis of depression in a sample of Laotian refugees living in the southeastern United States. Stressful events and experiences during emigration and a lack of English proficiency were associated with depressive symptoms, while demographic variables and social support were not. English proficiency also significantly reduced the impact of acculturative stressors on depression, suggesting that language skill may act as a stress buffer in the new cultural environment. (Medline)

1E.44

Ogletree, E. J., Ujlaki, V. E. 1985. American-Hispanics in a pluralistic society. Migration Today, 13(3), 31-34.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

The absorption of minority cultures by the majority culture has been a powerful American social process; to become more American and less ethnic has always been assumed to be the goal for immigrants. Hispanic immigrants' influence in education and local politics is becoming significant in the 1980's, and their influence will depend on their desire to maintain their ethnicity or to become assimilated. 255 surveyed Chicago Hispanics are analyzed by gender, marital status, and number of children in the family. Results show that changes in Hispanics' cultural patterns and movement toward assimilation are minimal. Some important factors of assimilation are: 1) the importance of mass intermarriage between racial and ethnic groups, 2) the basis of one's identity, 3) the absence of prejudice and discrimination, and 4) native cultural characteristics are modified by acculturation and become increasingly more symbolic as vehicles for mobilizing political, economic, and social interests. At least partial assimilation is the goal of this sample--especially political and social equality. To maintain a Hispanic pluralistic culture, either they must develop educational institutions to educate their offspring or maintain the Hispanic nature of the neighborhood public schools. (Popline/TAC edited)

1E.45

Olmedo, E. L. 1980. Quantitative models of acculturation: An overview. In A. M. Padilla (Ed.). Acculturation: Theory, models and some new findings. 27-45. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

In this chapter, the author argues cogently in favor of a quantitative approach to the study of acculturation. This article is not intended to present actual quantitative models of acculturation, but rather to put forth an array of statistical tools that are available to the researcher interested in this line of inquiry. The author points out that with the range of statistical methods available to us, we are now able to conceptualize acculturation as a multidimensional process involving any number of factors. Whereas acculturation was once viewed as a unidimensional continuum ranging from "unacculturated to acculturated," we can now conceptualize acculturation using a multidimensional space. This approach will sharpen the precision of our statements about acculturation. In short, acculturation will mean more than just the contact and resulting change that occurs when two cultures come into direct contact with each other. Acculturation will be understood for the dynamic and vibrant process that it is. (Book Abstract/TAC edited)

1E.46

Padilla, A. M. 1980. In A. M. Padilla (Ed.). Acculturation: Theory, models and some new findings. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic; General

This book contains six papers by authors experienced in the area of acculturation, particularly that undergone by Hispanic Americans. The authors emphasize the theoretical constructs of acculturation - a process involving cultural change - as well as methods of measuring levels of acculturation. Several recent models that permit systematic analysis of relationships between and within multidimensional sets of quantitatively defined cultural and behavioral variables are presented for the first time and are discussed in terms of the socio-psychological problems encountered by people undergoing the process of acculturation. Paying particular attention to Hispanic Americans, the book covers environmental adaptation, maintenance of ethnic identification, biculturalism, marginality, sex roles, and changes in familial and community structure. (Author/TAC)

1E.47

Padilla, A. M. 1980. The role of cultural awareness and ethnic loyalty in acculturation. In A. M. Padilla (Ed.). Acculturation: Theory, models and some new findings. 47-84. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The author presents a model of acculturation positing two central concepts: cultural awareness and ethnic loyalty. Cultural awareness refers to an individual's knowledge of specific cultural material of the cultural group of origin and/or the host culture. Ethnic loyalty refers to the individual's preference of one cultural orientation over another. The model is multidimensional and empirically derived. Eight factors emerge from the analysis of questionnaire data obtained from Mexican American respondents. Of the eight factors, five load on cultural awareness while two load on ethnic loyalty. A single factor, social behavior orientation, loads on both cultural awareness and ethnic loyalty. Five acculturative types are identified through cluster analysis, and the characteristics of each type are summarized. The final section of this article discusses the personal factor in acculturation. The purpose of this section is to discuss two case histories who, in the outward appearance, do not conform to the characteristics of other individuals falling within their assigned acculturative type. The author claims that the study of such individuals will lend insight into the psychological dynamics involved in acculturation. (Book Abstract/TAC edited)

1E.48

Peters, D., Hershfield, E. S. 1987. Tuberculosis status and social adaptation of Indochinese refugees. International Migration Review, 21, Fall 1987, 845-856. Center for Migration Studies.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

The relationship between tuberculosis and social adaptation of Southeast Asian refugees in Manitoba is examined in 43 randomly selected refugees treated for active and inactive tuberculosis (cases) and their matched controls. Tuberculosis status did not significantly affect adaptation as measured by selected scales and indicators. Significant predictors of better personal well-being included a low number of family members outside the household in Manitoba, non-use of traditional medicine, female gender, and high individual income. Tuberculosis status was not a significant predictor. (Author Abstract)

1E.49

Portes, A., Stepick, A., Truelove, C. 1986. Three years later: The adaptation process of 1980 (Mariel) Cuban and Haitian refugees in South Florida. Population Research and Policy Review 5(1), 83-94.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Haitian; Cuban

This paper examines the population of Mariel (Cuban) and Haitian immigrants arriving in South Florida in 1980 with regard to their labor market experiences, social networks and educational experiences. Data suggest that while neither group has fared particularly well in the search for stable employment, the differences experienced by the Haitians and Cubans have crucial implications for their adaptation to life in the US. A total of 514 Cubans and 499 Haitians were interviewed, most of whom had lived in the US for 3 years at time of survey. (Popline/TAC edited)

1E.50

Rose, S. L. Garske, J. 1987. Family environment, adjustment, and coping among children of Holocaust survivors: A comparative investigation. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 57(3), July 1987, 332-344.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Jewish, Eastern European

Family environment, adjustment, maladjustment, and coping style were studied among matched groups of twenty children of Holocaust survivors, 17 children of Eastern European immigrants, 20 Jewish controls, and 16 non-Jewish controls. Subjects were administered the California Psychological Inventory, the Beck Depression Inventory, the Spielberger Trait Anxiety Scale, the Defense Mechanism Inventory, the family environment scale, and the Moos Family Environment Scale. No significant differences were found among the groups on measures of adjustment or maladjustment. Group differences were found in family environment and coping style. The results support the contention that children of survivors as a group have adjusted well despite the history of their parents' experiences in the Holocaust and its effect on family structure, organization, and values. (Journal Abstract/Edited)

1E.51

Roy, S. 1987. Doctoral dissertation, Sociodemographic factors and their effect on the type and degree of acculturation. Los Angeles, California: California School of Professional Psychology.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Based on the available literature, studies focusing on acculturation as a multicultural, multidimensional, and context-specific process were found to be lacking. This research study utilized such a multivariate approach in examining the process of acculturation. Level of education, occupation, ethnic density (measured by the country from where one's highest educational degree was received, ethnic background of current neighborhood, and ethnic background in the work environment), the length of stay in the United States, gender, and perceived prejudice were hypothesized to have a significant relationship with te type and degree of acculturation according to the Mendoza and Martinez (1981) model of acculturation. Sixty-two respondents completed the sociodemographic questionnaire and the Mendoza Cultural Lifestyle Inventory (1984). Cross tabulations, one-way analyses of variance, and simple regression analyses were run on the appropriate predictor variables. In addition, an exploratory stepwise regression analysis was performed on all the predictor variables to determine their relative impact on the type and degree of acculturation. Significant results were achieved in terms of the country where the highest educational degree was achieved by the respondent and cultural resistance, and also, in terms of ethnic background of the respondent's current neighborhood and cultural incorporations. (Dissertation Abstracts/TAC edited)

1E.52

Rumbaut, R. G., Weeks, J. R. 1986 Fertility and adaptation: Indochinese refugees in the United States. International Migration Review, 20(2), 428-466.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

Levels of fertility among Southeast Asian refugees in the United States are explored in the context of a highly compressed demographic transition implicit in the move from high-fertility Southeast Asian societies to a low-fertility resettlement region. A theoretical model is developed to explain the effect on refugee fertility of social background characteristics, migration history and patterns of adaptation to a different economic and cultural environment controlling for marital history and length of residence in the U.S. Fertility is much higher for all Southeast Asian ethnic groups than it is for American women; the number of children in refugee families is in turn a major determinant of welfare dependency. Adjustments for rates of natural increase indicate a total 1985 Southeast Asian population of over one million, making it one of the largest Asian-origin populations in the United States. (Popline)

1E.53

Schafer-Taylor, M. 1987. Doctoral dissertation, Factors influencing educational outcomes for Indochinese students in the public elementary schools of Philadelphia. Temple University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian

The purpose of this study was to identify the perceptions of fifth and sixth grade Indochinese students about their adjustment in the Philadelphia Public Schools, to compare these perceptions by nationality (Cambodian, Laotian, or Vietnamese) and gender, and to draw conclusions about the students' adjustment. It also intended to identify the perceptions of the students' ESOL teachers and compare the teachers' perceptions with those of the students. The research design used in this study was Hilsinger's Model for Survey Research on Unknown Attitudes. The questionnaire was prepared on the basis of input from a small sample of the target population and reviewed by an advisory committee. The students indicated that they had serious difficulty with fourteen areas in their adjustment in life in the United States. Six were educational, five linguistic, two social, and one cultural. The students' greatest concern was the difficulty encountered in working in the content areas of Science and Social Studies. All of the areas related to linguistics presented difficulty for the students; in many cases great difficulty. All of the students, regardless of their nationality or gender, tended to agree on those things that made their adjustment difficult or not so difficult. Both students and teachers agreed that linguistic and educational difficulties were of most concern to students. Of the forty-seven items on the questionnaire, a statistically significant difference between the responses of students and teachers was found in only four. The dissertation contains an extensive review of the literature covering each of the four discrete caegories identified by the students themselves: cultural, linguistic, social, and educational. It also contains a list of recommendations which the School District of Philadelphia can adopt to facilitate the adjustment of Indochinese students in elementary schools. (Dissertation Abstracts/TAC edited)

1E.54

Shisana, O., Celentano, D. D. 1987. Relationship of chronic stress, social support, and coping style to health among Namibian refugees. Social Science and Medicine, 24(2), 145-157.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Namibian/African

This study investigates how social support and coping style affect the relationship between a traumatic chronic stressor and health status. A population of 88 Namibian refugees living in an equatorial region of Africa participated in the study. The central hypothesis was that social support and coping style moderate the relationship between length of stay in exile (a proxy measure of chronic stress) and health status (symptoms of generalized anxiety disorders, self-reported physical health status and length of stay in hospital). The results show that when social support is high the relationship between length of stay in exile and all three health outcomes is substantially reduced. When social support is low, the relation between stress and poor health outcomes is high. Coping style moderates the relationship between length of stay in exile and period of hospitalization but has no effect on level of anxiety or perceived health status. When both social support and coping style are simultaneously considered, the best results emerge. (Author Abstract)

1E.55

Skinner, K. A. 1980. Vietnamese in America: Diversity in adaptation. California Sociologist, 3(2), 103-124.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

During their process of adjustment to the United States, the Vietnamese have been categorized as "refugees," "Vietnamese Americans," and an "ethnic minority. Because of behavioral and status attributes commonly associated with such social classifications, the incorporation of the Vietnamese into U.S. society is being influenced by these imposed categories. The Vietnamese exhibit social characteristics and strategies of adaptation that are diverse, defying generalizations and the application of inclusive social categories. Data on the history of the Vietnamese presence in the United States documents this diversity and reveals social factors affecting the Vietnamese's adaptation. These factors include the geographic dispersal of Vietnamese, subsequent internal migration, conflict within the Vietnamese population, conflict between Vietnamese and U.S. nationals, and federal programs to assist the Vietnamese. (Social Work Abstracts)

1E.56

Stephan, L., Ott, R. J., Eisenbruch, M., Lockwood, H., Tes, S. 1985. An outcome study of the MICAS summer '84 school: Adaptation and adjustment of Khmer refugee children in the United States. In Southcove Community Health Center. January 1985. Federal Office of Refugee Resettlement.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

This report describes an outcome study undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness of the summer school operated by Metropolitan Indochinese Children and Adolescent Services (MICAS) in addressing the educational and psychosocial needs of Khmer refugee children ages 10-15. The larger purpose of this report is to provide mental health and social service workers, teachers and other providers with information on the processes of adaptation and adjustment undergone by Khmer refugee children in the United States and to highlight characteristics of the population which are important to consider in program planning and implementation. Finally, the report presents recommendations for future research on Southeast Asian refugee children. The study concludes that both newly-arrived refugee children as well as those who had lived in the United States for more than six months, including those suffering from emotional disorders, learning disabilities and family problems, made significant gains in academic and survival skills during the school. The study finds, however, that the adjustment issues which emerge after a refugee child has lived in the United States between six and eighteen months were not adequately addressed by the school. It appears that there may be an inverse relationship between adaptation and adjustment; as children become better adapted, they may, in fact, become less well adjusted. (Author/TAC Abstract)

1E.57

Strand, P. J., Jones, Jr., W. 1985. Indochinese refugees in America: Problems of adaptation and assimilation. Durham, North Carolina: Duke Press Policy Studies, Duke University Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

Strand and Jones examine in detail the resettlement experience of Southeast Asians in the San Diego, California area. Paying particular attention to the problems encountered by the refugees, the authors are able to examine the adaptations made by the refugees to overcome their difficulties, and the effectiveness of governmental efforts to manage the resettlement successfully. (IMR Abstract)

1E.58

Szapocznik, J., Kurtines, W. 1980. Acculturation, biculturalism and adjustment among Cuban Americans. In A. M. Padilla (Ed.). Acculturation: Theory, models and some new findings. 139-159. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

In this article, the authors lay out the conceptual issues surrounding acculturation, biculturalism, and psychological adjustment among Cuban Americans. They present an important series of findings bearing on the relationship between acculturative stress and maladjusted behavior. They also discuss biculturalism and argue that the detrimental effects of acculturation can be ameliorated by encouraging biculturalism. This is based on the idea that mature bicultural persons may rise above both cultures by following superordinate social prescriptions that serve to integrate the individual's behavior relative to each culture. (Book Abstract/TAC edited)

1E.59

Tutchings, T. R. (Ed.). 1979. Indochinese refugee resettlement in Texas. Southwestern Sociological Association.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

In order to determine the adjustment of the Southeast Asian refugees in Texas, a study was carried out in the five Texas cities with the largest Southeast Asian refugee populations. Interview guides were developed with the help of Southeast Asian refugees. The guides were designed to determine the experiences of the refugees since arriving in the United States. Demographic characteristics, education, and employment experiences in country of origin and in the United States, assistance received, and present needs for social services, medical assistance, and other services were included. The interviews were carried out by experienced Southeast Asian refugees in the native language of respondents. Random sample interviews were analyzed by various means. The most crucial factors in the adjustment of the refugees seem to be those least affected by assistance programs: English language proficiency, job skills and a support system to replace the extended family. (Sociological Abstracts/TAC edited)

1E.60

Weaver, J. L. 1985. Sojourners along the Nile: Ethiopian refugees in Khartoum. Journal of Modern African Studies, 23(1), March 1985, 147-156.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Ethiopian

An analysis of migrants of Ethiopian origin in Sudan is presented, using data from a survey of 1,012 Ethiopian households in Khartoum undertaken in 1984. Consideration is given to reasons for migration and to the level of integration into the local economy. (Popline)

1E.61

Weinstein, R. V. 1983. The relationship between psychological and attitudinal characteristics of Soviet Jewish refugees in the United States and their psychological adjustment to immigration. Doctoral dissertation. Berkeley, California: California School of Professional Psychology.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Russian-Jewish

The participants in this study were 68 female and male Soviet Jewish refugees residing in the United States who had lived only in the USSR and the United States. Five hypotheses were tested in this study: (1) there is a negative relationship between psychological adjustment to immigration and authoritarianism; (2) there is a positive relationship between self-orientation and psychological adjustment to immigration; (3) there is a positive relationship between trust and psychological adjustment to immigration; (4) there is a positive relationship between tolerance for ambiguity and psychological adjustment to immigration; (5) there is a positive relationship between conservatism (capitalistic in attitude) and psychological adjustment to immigration. The results indicated that some of the psychological, attitudinal and demographic variables had psychologically significant relationships to each other and to psychological adjustment to immigration. (Dissertation Abstracts International/TAC edited)

1E.62

Williamson, D. 1973. Cognitive complexity and adaptation to socio-cultural change: The case of the Cuban refugees in New Orleans. Doctoral dissertation. Tulane University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

The purpose of this study was to increase the understanding of the process of social and psychological adaptation of a group of Cuban refugees to their life in exile. The emphasis was on the relationship between the personality variable, cognitive complexity and individual differences in both social and psychological adaptation. The findings showed that cognitive complexity had very little relationship to the sociological aspects of adaptation measured by assimilation-acculturation and socio-economic role performance. However, cognitive complexity did have a significant inverse relationship, contrary to what had been expected, to the psychological aspects of adaptation measured by the Index of Mental Status and, to some extent, the level of present satisfaction. In conclusion, the social position of the individual and the social setting in which adaptation takes place appear to be important factors affecting the relationship between cognitive complexity and social psychological adaptation. Cognitive complexity appears to be an advantage only in those cases where the individual is objectively able to make use of his more acute ocial perception and personal flexibility. In those cases where the individual is unable to do so, cognitive complexity appears to be a frustrating and stress producing disadvantage. The finding suggest that future work on the relationship between cognitive complexity and social psychological adaptation be focused on both the relative capacity of individuals and social settings to accommodate change. (Dissertation Abstracts International/TAC edited)

1E.63

Wong-Rieger, D. Quintana, D. 1987. Comparative acculturation of Southeast Asian and Hispanic immigrants and sojourners. Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 18(3), September 1987, 345-362.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian, Hispanic

This study addresses empirical, theoretical, and methodological issues in cross-cultural adaptation. To compare acculturation, the authors use the Multicultural Acculturation Scale (MAS), which is relevant across cultural groups. This study's goal is to validate the MAS with two cultural groups. 434 subjects from 5 Oklahoma communities were categorized into five groups: (1) Southeast Asian immigrants, (2) Hispanic immigrants, (3) Southeast Asian sojourners, (4) Hispanic sojourners, and (5) Anglo-Americans. Results show that (1) the Anglos identify with the Anglo culture, but not with the minority culture; (2) the Hispanic immigrants show moderately high identification with their Hispanic culture, but somewhat higher identification with the Anglo culture; (3) the Southeast Asian immigrants identify highly with their own ethnic groups and less so with the Anglo culture; (4) the Hispanic sojourners are oriented more toward their own ethnic group than are the Southeast Asians, although the Hispanics identify more with the majority. Most Southeast Asian immigrants are either separatists or ethnic-biculturalists. About 1/2 of the Hispanic immigrants are assimilated, and about 1/2 of both sojourner groups are ethnic-bicultural. Assimilation is not strongly expressed even by the Hispanic immigrants who are most Anglo-oriented. Ethnic maintenance is mutually compatible with Anglo-orientation, suggesting that biculturalism is an additive process. Cultural similarity and permanent status increases assimilation, whereas extended kin group networks foster ethnic maintenance. To test for consistency among cognitive, behavioral, and identification domains, eleven of the MAS items were used to derive four acculturation subscores: voluntary behavior, involuntary behavior, cognition, and self-identity. Results show that immigrants achieve a more integrated orientation than do sojourners. Permanent migrants develop a more uniform orientation than do temporary ones. The Anglos and Hispanic sojourners have the most social contacts. They are also most satisfied, although all samples are positive. Biculturalists have the most satisfactory orientation. (Popline)

Assimilation, Acculturation, and Adaptation ...

The following references (identified by their bibliography number) also contain some information relevant to category 1E:

1A.06, 1A.09, 1A.25, 1A.26, 1A.35, 1A.39

1B.03, 1B.15, 1B.22, 1B.29, 1B.51, 1B.53, 1B.68, 1B.80
1B.83, 1B.86

1C.05, 1C.14, 1C.23

1D.04, 1D.13, 1D.15

1E.42, 1E.48

2A.02, 2A.04, 2A.09, 2A.16, 2A.19, 2A.29, 2A.32, 2A.35
2A.36, 2A.38, 2A.41, 2A.45

2B.01, 2B.06, 2B.11, 2B.15, 2B.17, 2B.28, 2B.31, 2B.37
2B.38

2C.09

2D.03, 2D.21, 2D.23, 2D.24

2E.01, 2E.02, 2E.09, 2E.10, 2E.13, 2E.15

2F.15, 2F.27, 2F.30, 2F.31

2G.04, 2G.07, 2G.42, 2G.44

3A.01, 3A.07, 3A.08, 3A.26, 3A.27, 3A.28, 3A.31, 3A.32
3A.36, 3A.37, 3A.38, 3A.41

3B.02, 3B.03, 3B.08, 3B.10

3C.04

3D.04, 3D.05, 3D.06, 3D.09, 3D.11

3E.15

4.01, 4.03, 4.07, 4.10

5A.12

5C.04

The reader is advised to refer to the above references for mor information regarding this category.

Section 2

SPECIFIC MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES AND REFUGEES

2A.01

Aron, A. 1986. Psychological evaluation of refugees seeking political asylum. Presented as part of the Symposium "Salvadoran Refugees and the Law: New Challenges for Psychologists", 94th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association. Washington, D. C. August 1986.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This paper deals with diagnostic issues of special relevance to refugee cases, with a particular emphasis on the interaction between trauma-induced psychopathology and the refugee's credibility in court. The use of assessment instruments is briefly discussed, as is the significance of differential diagnosis. The paper concludes with a discussion of the benefits of the diagnostic interview to the client, the attorney, the judge, and the psychologist conducting the interview and preparing the assessment report. (IMR Abstract)

2A.02

Ascher, C. 1985. The social and psychological adjustment of Southeast Asian refugees. Urban Review, 17(2), 147-152.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

Discusses sources of stress (e.g., underemployment, social disruption) for Southeast Asian parents and children in the United States. Groups at particular risk have been found to be adolescents who arrived in the United States alone and people who have undergone shifting role identities. Particular problems of children at different ages on arrival are discussed. Information needed by new Southeast Asian students and sources of tension resulting in misbehavior are outlined. (Popline)

2A.03

Awaritefe, A. 1988. Clinical anxiety in Nigeria. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 77(6), June 1988, 729-735.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Nigerian

Two hundred patients clinically certified as suffering from anxiety were investigated with a view to understanding the clinical manifestation of the condition in Nigeria. The authors describe the symptoms presented, highlighting on the fifteen common to a greater proportion of the sample. The five major precipitating factors were physical ailments, studying and examinations, use of drugs, psychological phenomena, pregnancy and childbirth. The most vulnerable age group was between 18 and 23 years old. The first born children account for the highest number of anxiety patients, but as the number of siblings increases, the vulnerability of the last-born increases. Anxiety neurosis as seen here is predominantly a problem of single males and females with secondary school education. (Author Abstract/TAC edited)

2A.04

Beiser, M. 1988. Influences of time, ethnicity, and attachment on depression in Southeast Asian refugees. American Journal of Psychiatry, 145(1), January 1988, 46-51

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian

The author investigated whether certain phases of resettlement are accompanied by an elevated risk for depression in Southeast Asian refugees in Canada, through a survey of 1,698 adult refugees with follow-up interviews of 87% of the sample 24 months later. In general, the longer the subjects remained in Canada, the better their mental health. However, unmarried or otherwise unattached Laotians and Vietnamese refugees experienced high levels of depression 10-12 months after arrival. Two years after the initial investigation, this group, disadvantaged by a lack of social resources, continued to be more depressed than other refugees. ((c) APA)

2A.05

Blankfield, A. 1987. The concept of dependence. International Journal of Addiction, 22(11), November 1987, 1069-1081.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian

The concept of dependence is reviewed in Western and Asian contexts. Asians find it acceptable and necessary, whereas Westerners may adopt an ambivalent attitude or reject the issue. Homeostatic dependence or reliance upon social and physiochemical environment is vital for human development and adaptation. Dependence as a phenomenon can be an interactional state, a trait, a role, and an initiator of mental mechanisms. Imbalanced processes result in pathological dependencies or disorders. An understanding of aspects of dependence has therapeutic implications in the assessment of the patient and the regulation of the role of the therapist. (Author Abstract)

2A.06

Boehnlein, J. K. 1987. Clinical relevance of grief and mourning among Cambodian refugees. Social Science and Medicine, 25(7), 765-772.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cambodian

From 1975 to 1979, one to two million Cambodians were executed or died of disease and starvation during the rule of the Pol Pot government. In the aftermath of that catastrophe, many survivors have developed symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder. There is some evidence that the intrusive symptoms of this disorder, such as nightmares, sleep disorders, and startle reactions, can be treated with medication. But other psychosocial problems that are similar to those found in chronic grief, such as avoidance behavior, shame, and decreased involvement with other individuals, are more resistive to treatment. On a cross-cultural level, the interpretations of, or meanings given to, specific symptoms by the patient may be influenced by culturally-specific religious beliefs, rituals, and social traditions. For the clinician, these cultural factors have relevance not only for engaging the patient in treatment, but also in the planning of specific therapeutic interventions. (Author Abstract)

2A.07

Bousquet, G. 1987. Living in a state of limbo: A case study of Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong camps. In S. C. Morgan, E. Colson (Eds.). People in upheaval. 34-53. New York, New York: Center for Migration Studies.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

This article deals with the state of limbo experienced by Vietnamese refugees held in a camp in Hong Kong during 1983, and how it contributes to feelings of despondency and loss of initiative. An open camp and its residents are described, including the circumstances unaccompanied minors experience in camps. Also discussed is the policy of the Hong Kong government as it has been affected by the historical context within which the government has dealt with refugees. (Author/TAC)

2A.08

Bowers, T. (Producer). 1977. Mental health matters. Rockville, Maryland: Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

This transcript of a 15-minute radio program featuring Dr. Amado Padilla as guest speaker highlights some causes of mental health problems among Spanish-speaking people in the United States. The special problems of Latinos which have a bearing on their mental stability are identified as socioeconomic level, unemployment and educational level. The tighter, more integrated familial network of Latino families is identified as both a positive support for persons undergoing a crisis as well as a deterrent to their seeking outside professional help. Language is described as a social barrier for Latinos, especially for children entering school and for persons seeking treatment from mental health centers that do not have bilingual staff. (HMHR Abstract)

2A.09

Caetano, R. 1987. Acculturation, drinking and social settings among U.S. Hispanics. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 19(3), May 1987, 215-226.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

This report surveys data on drinking in seven different social settings and the acculturation of Hispanics to U.S. society. The subjects comprised a household probability of 1,453 U.S. Hispanics. Data confirm the hypothesis that Hispanics who are more acculturated more frequently go to and drink at settings such as restaurants, bars or parties than do less acculturated Hispanics. The effect of acculturation was independent of income and work status, although strong gender differences were observed. ((c) APA)

2A.10

Cernovsky, Z. Z. 1988. Escape nightmares and postescape stressful events. Perceptual and Motor Skills, 66(2), April 1988, 551-555.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Czechoslovakian

A correlation matrix based on questionnaire item responses by 38 Czechoslovakian refugees suggested that "escape nightmares" (recurrent nightmares about being back in the ex-homeland, wanting to or trying to re-escape to the free world) are unrelated to postescape incidence of various stressful events (e.g., illness, job difficulties, financial problems). However, refugees who reported a greater number of the stressful events also reported a somewhat higher incidence of nightmares on themes other than escape from their homeland. (Author Abstract)

2A.11

Cernovsky, Z. Z. 1987. Repetitive escape nightmares of refugees. Perceptual and Motor Skills, 65(3), December 1987, 895-898.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Czechoslovakian

Questionnaire responses of 38 Czecholoslovakian refugees indicated that 84.2% experienced, at least once, a nightmare about being back in their ex-homeland and trying to escape again. The escape nightmares were most frequent within the first two years after escape. A significant decrease in frequency was noted four years after escape and during the subsequent years. (Author Abstract)

2A.12

Chiu, L. P. Rimon, R. 1987. Relationship of migration to paranoid and somatoform symptoms in Chinese patients. Psychopathology, 20(3-4), 203-212.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Chinese

Among 162 consecutive adult Chniese new psychiatric patients, the proportion of Chinese immigrants was not significantly higher, compared with the 1986 by-census results. However, the proportion of immigrants with predominant somatoform symptoms was significantly higher ($p < 0.02$), and that of immigrants with predominant paranoid symptoms was almost significantly higher ($p = 0.052$) than the corresponding proportions of immigrants without these symptoms. Evidence was given suggesting that the increased proportion of paranoid immigrants was probably due to social selection, while the increased proportion of somatoform immigrants could be explained by the social causation theory. (Author Abstract)

2A.13

Dasberg, H. Sheffler, G. 1987. The disbandment of a community: A psychiatric action research project. Special issue: The price of peace: The removal of the Israeli settlements in Sinai. Journal of Applied Behavioral Science, 23(1), 89-101.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Israeli, General

This article discusses individual and communal responses to the stress an Israeli cooperative agricultural settlement in Sinai underwent as it faced disbandment required by the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Forty families were studied, beginning more than a year before the evacuation and extending to shortly thereafter. With both direct observation and interviews, sources of and responses to stress were examined. The main stressors were acute changes in the settlers' expectations, roles, and identities. Responses were both adaptive and nonadaptive. although most of the settlers coped well with the evacuation, they generally suffered damage to their abilities to sustain communal relationships, which may have lasting effects. Preventive measures that may have aided these evacuees and could prove useful for others who are to be uprooted in the future are presented. ((c) APA)

2A.14

De Lay, P. Faust, S. 1987. Depression in Southeast Asian refugees. American Family Physician, 36(4), October 1987, 179-184.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian

Depressive illness is common among Southeast Asian refugees. Classic vegetative symptoms seem to cross cultural boundaries and have been found in all ethnic groups studied. A migration history is important for eliciting information about the flight experience and the current living situation. Symptomatic treatment, combined with an abbreviated form of psychotherapy, is effective for many patients. (Author Abstract)

2A.15

Draguns, J. G. 1985. Psychological disorders across cultures. In P. Pedersen (Ed.). Handbook of cross-cultural counseling and therapy. 55-62. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Research on psychopathological manifestations in different cultural settings has yielded two kinds of general findings. One the one hand, large-scale multicultural investigations have demonstrated that the same major disorders occur in a variety of very different cultures. On the other hand, research reports have documented the operation of cultural influences upon the manifestations, course, and outcome of psychological disorder. Integrating these two types of findings, it appears that expressions of abnormal behavior across cultures are different, yet comparable, and that cultural variations in psychopathology occur around a detectable common core of universal features of psychological disturbance. The objective of this chapter is to justify and elaborate on these two conclusions. Encompassed in this survey are patterns of behavior and experience characterized by distress and/or disability. The review concentrates upon explicit empirical comparisons of psychopathological behavior in two or more cultural settings. Typical research approaches, conceptual and methodological problems encountered in implementing them, attempts to solve these problems, findings obtained, and the meaning attributed to them are discussed. In particular, an attempt is made to relate this body of evidence to the concerns and operations of working counselors and psychotherapists. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2A.16

Eitinger, L., Schwarz, D. (Eds.). 1981. Strangers in the world. Bern, Switzerland: Hans Huber Publishers.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian; Black; Cuban; Hispanic

This book offers the first comprehensive picture of the series of psychological problems which originate from dislocation, migration, and refugee status. The book has been compiled by experts internationally well known in different fields. It also discusses the special problems of immigrant children, immigrant women, guest workers, survivors from concentration camps, aged immigrants, and adopted children. The book includes valuable studies which throw new light on the situation of Asian and Black African immigrants in Europe in relation to dislocation in Africa. It compares adaption patterns of Cuban immigrants to the United States with adaptation patterns of Mexican immigrants. (TAC/Publisher)

2A.17

Escobar, J. I. 1987. Cross-cultural aspects of the somatization trait. Hospital and Community Psychiatry, 38(2), February 1987, 174-180.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

Studies using a variety of diagnostic rating scales have identified much higher levels of somatic symptoms in Hispanic psychiatric patients, particularly those with a diagnosis of schizophrenia or depression, than in their Anglo counterparts. However, this cultural difference cannot be generally demonstrated by using DSM-III somatoform disorders criteria. Many patients with "unfounded" somatic symptoms have another DSM-III primary diagnosis that is ofen assumed to cause or explain the somatic symptoms. In addition, the true prevalence of unfounded somatic symptoms is hidden because of the strict criteria required for a DSM-III primary diagnosis of somatization disorder. The author believes a more inclusive notion of somatization should be developed that would substantiate the presence of this trait among different populations and, if operationalized, would facilitate research on this important phenomenon. This is relevant not only because they may become a salient feature of the primary syndrome and determine the use of clinical services. The author proposes a new operational definition of somatization that encompasses the trait concept. (Author Abstract)

2A.18

Garcia-Peltoniemi, R. E. 1987. Psychopathology in refugees. October 1987. Mental Health Technical Assistance Center of the University of Minnesota. Prepared for the National Institute of Mental Health (Contract No. 278-85-0024 CH).

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Refugees, as most migrants, are at an increased risk for various forms of psychopathology. This paper documents the relationship between refugee migration and psychopathology by reviewing relevant epidemiological, clinical, and survey studies from the refugee literature. The picture that emerges shows consistently increased levels of serious psychopathology (both psychotic and non-psychotic) and high symptom levles across widely different refugee groups. A number of symptoms, syndromes and disorders occur with greater frequency among refugees; these are discussed and summarized. Knowledge about these consistencies in the clinical manifestations of psychopathology among refugees will aid in better planning and service delivery for both the existing refugee groups and future ones. (Author abstract)

2A.19

Graves, T. D. 1967. Acculturation, access, and alcohol in a tri-ethnic community. American Anthropologist, 69(3-4), 306-321.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

Cross ethnic differences in excessive drinking and other forms of social problem behavior among Spanish Americans, Anglo Americans, and Indians living in a single Southwestern community are investigated. It appears that for the Spanish American group acculturation is consistently associated with higher rates of drinking and deviant behavior, whereas the opposite is true within the Indian group. With the unacculturated members of the two ethnic groups, the Spanish American does not display deviant behavior whereas the Indian group does. A number of explanations are offered for this paradox and the implication of the results for general acculturation theory is then drawn. (HMHR/TAC edited)

2A.20

Hearn, J. A. 1985. Studies in life skills: Two unlike groups. Journal of Group Psychotherapy, Psychodrama and Sociometry, 38(1), 55-65.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Discusses the problems encountered in working in life-skills (LS) projects that were conducted by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commisssion to meet the needs of 2 different groups--refugees and non-job-ready employment center clients. The 2 groups are compared, and the goals of LS training are examined with reference to values, problem solving and choice. It is contended that the biggest problems facing LS students are their difficulties in making choices. It is suggested that LS students resemble criminal offenders in that they fail to understand that consequences will result from their behavior, they fail to realize that there are alternatives to what they do and they have unrealistic expectations of themselves and other people. It is argued that these 2 disparate groups share important characteristics: they are prone to anxiety and depression and impulsive behavior; they are unable to put themselves in the position of others around them; and they have difficulty making choices. It is suggested that the major goal of LS training with both of these groups should be to encourage the manageable, interpersonal lessons. ((c) APA)

2A.21

Hoffman, F. 1987. An alcoholism program for Hispanics. Clinical Sociology Review, 5, 91-101.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

An alcoholism recovery program was established in Los Angeles, California in 1983 for Mariel Cuban refugees, but it soon became apparent that client selection procedures and the program itself were inappropriate. A viable alternative was found with Hispanic Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), and the program was converted to this approach. Problems of professionalism and the clinical relationship to AA emerged. Clinical interventions are inappropriate in the AA context, but sociologists may adopt the ethnographer's role. Exploration of the transcultural adaptation of AA ideas for an Hispanic population proved therapeutic when clients were placed in roles such as collaborator and cultural informant. Sociologists involved with groups in which clinical roles are inappropriate may find subjective refuge in the role of ethnographic researcher. (Sociological Abstracts)

2A.22

Jaco, E. G. 1959. Mental health of the Spanish American in Texas. In M. K. Opler (Ed.). Culture and Mental Health: Cross-cultural studies. 467-485. New York: Macmillan Company.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

Major mental disorders among the Hispanic, Anglo American and non-White populations of Texas are compared. The principal hypothesis was that the Spanish speaking population would exhibit significant differences in both form and frequency of major mental disorders from the other groups. The findings generally support the hypothesis. (Author Abstract/TAC edited)

2A.23

Jaco, E. G. 1957. Social factors in mental disorders in Texas. Social Problems, 4(4), 322-328.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

This article examines the social and cultural forces involved in the incidence of mental disorders in Texas, with respect to ethnicity, age, and sex. (TAC Abstract)

2A.24

Jessor, R., Graves, T. D., Hanson, R. C., Jessor, S. L. 1968. Society, personality, and deviant behavior. A study of a tri-ethnic community. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic; Native American

An interdisciplinary theory of deviant behavior, using heavy alcohol drinking as an example of such behavior, was tested on a tri-ethnic community in Colorado (Anglo, Hispanic, Native American). Three major converging investigations were made by a field theory approach in an attempt to show that the behavior examined was a consequence of the interaction of factors in the personality and in the sociocultural environment. The investigations included a community survey, a socialization study, and group administered questionnaires. Results suggest that a lack of normative consensus within a group may be relevant to deviance and that differences in achievement expectations crucially influence rates of deviance among groups. (HMHR Abstract/TAC edited)

2A.25

Kliewer, E. V. Ward, R. H. 1988. Convergence of immigrant suicide rates to those in the destination country. American Journal of Epidemiology, 127(3), March 1988, 640-653.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Factors influencing the 1969-1973 suicide rate in 25 immigrant groups in Canada were investigated. Standardized mortality ratios (SMRs) were calculated for each group relative to the suicide rates in the origin country populations. Compared with their origin countries, immigrant females exhibited a significant increase in suicide rates (SMR = 1.11, p less than 0.01), whereas immigrant males did not (SMR = 0.98). Another set of standardized mortality ratios were then calculated for both origin and immigrant populations using the Canadian native-born rates as the standard. For the majority of immigrant groups, the standardized mortality ratios were significantly different from the ratios of their corresponding origin country populations, with 60% of the female immigrant groups and 41% of the male immigrant groups exhibiting higher ratios. Considerable variation was observed in the immigrant standardized mortality ratios, with a significant proportion of this variability being associated with the suicide rates in the origin countries (males r = 0.60, p less than 0.01; females r = 0.47, p less than 0.05). Using the standardized mortality ratios based on the Canadian native-born rates, the degree of "convergence" of immigrant suicide rates to the Canadian native-born rates was examined. Overall, significant convergence occurred for both sexes (p less than 0.01), with the immigrant suicide rates converging 40% of the initial difference between the standardized mortality ratios for the origin country and the Canadian native-born. (Author Abstract)

2A.26

Kliot, N. 1987. Here and there: The phenomenology of settlement removal from Northern Sinai. Special issue: The price of peace: The removal of the Israeli settlements in Sinai. Journal of Applied Behavioral Science, 23(1), 35-51.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Israeli, General

This article discusses the removal of Israeli settlers from Sinai before its return to Egypt by examining the sense of place with respect to a general perspective and the Israeli context. Topics discussed include loss of place, placelessness, and rootlessness; humiliation, distress, and alienation; losing one's past, present, and future sense of place; attaining a sense of place; and continuity and change in the sense of place. Sixty families of evacuees were interviewed in 1980 and 1982 before the evacuation, as well as in 1984, nearly two years after evacuation. It is concluded that the Sinai settlers had created a world with a vivid spirit of place, which some tried to replicate in the new communities with only partial success. ((c) APA)

2A.27

Le, T. Q. 1981. Case illustrations of mental health problems encountered by Indochinese refugees. Bridging cultures: Southeast Asian refugees in America. Los Angeles, California: Asian American Community Mental Health Training Center.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

Overview of Southeast Asian patients, their presenting symptoms and intervention techniques. Case examples are given to analyze the factors leading to the discrepancy between the need for services and the utilization rate. Description covers the profile characteristics of the mental health patients and case illustrations for each diagnostic category: 1) Schizophrenia, 2) affective disorder, 3) neurosis, 4) adjustment reactions, and 5) other disturbances. Through experience as a social worker, the author has evolved some appropriate therapeutic approaches for Southeast Asian patients: 1) Avoid use of threatening terms. 2) Act to reduce disturbing symptoms. 3) Give clear guidelines where possible. 4) Do not insist on talking about feelings. 5) Develop an ambiance of trust. 6) Show empathy and genuine concern. (NIMH)

2A.28

Lester, D. 1987. Social deviancy and suicidal behavior. Journal of Social Psychology, 127(3), June 1987, 339-340.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The author hypothesizes that suicide is more common in individuals whose social characteristics are rare in their community. Data from the suicide rates of non-whites in relation to their percentage in the community and from the suicide rates of immigrant groups from different countries support the hypothesis. The mediating psychological variables include a lack of social contact with others, a feeling of alienation and insecurity, and frustrations generated by dealing with a possibly prejudiced majority group. ((c) APA)

2A.29

McSpadden, L. A. 1987. Ethiopian refugee resettlement in the western United States: Social context and psychological well-being. International Migration Review, 21, Fall 1987, 796-819. Center for Migration Studies.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Ethiopian

The reported high level of depression and suicide among Ethiopian single male refugees is often related to their being culturally and socially distinct in the U.S. Research investigating the psychological well-being of these refugees in California, Washington and Nevada indicates that the level of stress among Ethiopian refugees resettled by agencies is higher than the stress of those resettled by volunteers. When English facility is held constant, the differential ability of these two resettlement methodologies to provide appropriate employment and access to higher education varies directly with the stress levels. Recommendations for improvement of resettlement are offered. (Author Abstract)

2A.30

Merrill, J. Owens, J. 1988. Self-poisoning among four immigrant groups. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 77(1), January 1988, 77-80.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian

Rates of deliberate self-poisoning in four immigrant groups (Asian, West Indian, Irish and Scottish) were compared with those of English-born residents in an inner-city area of Birmingham. For both Asian and West Indian groups, males and older females were underrepresented but young females had rates similar to the English group. Irish females and Scottish of both sexes were overrepresented. The rates of self-poisoning for all four immigrant groups considerably exceeded those of their country of origin, the difference being most marked among young Asian females. Explanations for these findings are examined. (Author Abstract)

2A.31

Novac, A. 1986. The pseudoborderline syndrome. A proposal based on case studies. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disorders, 174(2), February 1986, 84-91.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Eastern European, General

The term pseudoborderline syndrome refers to a form of atypical, masked depression with the symptomatology of borderline personality disorder. In contrast to what have been previously described as subaffective disorders, the condition presented here develops later in life, after a premorbid history of high social function and after long-lasting stresses or multiple losses before onset. Long-term course is that of an affective disorder, sometimes ending in suicide if not treated. It is also suggested that these patients undergo a process of regression under the influence of a chronic exposure to stress. The condition was initially observed among Eastern European immigrant patients. The name "pseudoborderline syndrome" is proposed and it is speculated that masked affective disorders may appear in the form of "pseudo-syndromes." (Author Abstract/TAC edited)

2A.32

Ray, C. G. The experience of loss. Refugees, February 1985. 35-36.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This article discusses the principal causes of stress among refugees (which include the differences in cultural and social norms, communication difficulties, and the so-called survivor guilt), and programs aimed at providing emotional support specifically tailored to the culture and language of the refugees. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2A.33

Silver, H. 1987. Physical complaints are part of the core depressive syndrome: Evidence from a cross-cultural study in Israel. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry. 48(4), April 1987, 140-142.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General, Asian

To clarify whether physical complaints are primary or secondary phenomena in depression, Israeli inpatients of Western and Oriental origin suffering from depressive and nondepressive illnesses were compared using the self-reported Physical Complaints List. There were no differences based on ethnic origin. Depressed patients scored higher than controls. The data support the view that subjective physical distress is part of the core depressive syndrome and that, for severe psychiatric illnesses at least, cultural factors are secondary phenomena affecting expression of physical symptoms and the emphasis placed on physical symptoms by patient and physician. (Author Abstract)

2A.34

Spielberger, C. D., Diaz-Guerrero, R. 1986. Cross-cultural anxiety. Vol. 3. Washington, D.C.: Hemisphere Publishing Corporation.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This volume reports the research findings of investigators from 11 countries. Acceptance of the need to differentiate between anxiety as a transitory emotional state and individual differences in anxiety proneness as a relatively stable personality trait provides a unifying conceptual framework for this research. The critical need to distinguish between stress, threat, and anxiety as psychological concepts is also accepted by the contributors of this volume and is now generally recognized by most anxiety researchers. (IMR Abstract/TAC edited)

2A.35

Sue, D. W., Sue, D. 1985. Asian-Americans and Pacific Islanders. In P. Pedersen (Ed.). Handbook of cross-cultural counseling and therapy. 141-146. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian-American; Pacific Islander

Although Asian-Americans are often perceived as sharing the same or similar characteristics, they are actually comprised of many diverse groups, each having its own language and cultural history. There are also large differences within each Asian-American group in terms of acculturation, primary language, generational status, and socioeconomic status. This article discusses mental health disorders existant in the Asian-American population, cultural reactions to these disorders and the treatment thereof, and future trends in research and practice of Asian and Pacific Americans. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2A.36

Tung, T. M. 1979. The Indochinese refugee mental health problem: An overview. Unpublished manuscript, George Washington University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

This paper discusses the mental health status of Southeast Asians. In it, the following issues are addressed: 1) kinds of stresses that refugees experience, 2) manifestation of mental health problems, 3) the Southeast Asian's view of adjustment, 4) their coping mechanisms, and 5) discrepancy between demands and offers of mental health services. The mentality of realism, pessimism and stoicism has imbued the Asian masses and has created an extraordinary resilience and courage in the coping process. However, it also deters these people from fully utilizing the available mental health services. Citing an interesting story, the author asserts the importance of preventive rather than remedial measures in helping the refugees. (NIMH Abstract)

2A.37

Urrutia, G. 1987. Mental health problems of encamped refugees: Guatemalan refugees in Mexican camps, 1978-1984. Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic, 51(2), March 1987, 170-185.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Guatemalan

The article examines mental health problems among the Guatemalans who fled to Mexico between 1978 and 1984 to escape the consequences of revolutionary conflict. Issues considered include the stresses of exile and cultural shock; variations in the conditions of exile; the effects of sociocultural variables, previous mental health, bereavement, and expectations on adjustment; the occurrence of depression, anxiety, and stress-related illnesses; and the formation of a new identity. A strategy for the prevention and treatment of mental health problems among refugees is proposed. ((c) APA)

2A.38

Westermeyer, J. 1988. A matched-pairs study of depression among Hmon refugees with particular reference to predispoisng factors and treatment outcome. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 23, 64-71.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

Hmong refugees who participated in a previous study demonstrated a high prevalence of major depression. Refugee patients with depression were noted to be in their thirties more often than expected on the basis of chance, with fewer patients than expected under thirty or over forty years of age. In order to control for the influence of age, a study of matched pairs was taken. Each matched pair consisted of a depressed Hmong patient matched with a Hmong control subject. Pre- and post-migration factors are discussed with respect to distinguishing patients from controls. Environmental factors considered indicate a general relationship between depressive symptoms and loss. The nature of change and symptoms are discussed, as well as methods of coping. The outcomes of depressive symptoms in controls and patients are compared. (SARS/TAC Abstract)

2A.40

Westermeyer, J. 1988. DSM-III psychiatric disorders among Hmong refugees in the United States: A point prevalence study. American Journal of Psychiatry, 145(2), February 1988, 197-202.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

The author surveyed 97 Hmong adult refugees in the United States. 30 subjects showed symptoms of chronic maladjustment and 13 showed another Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-III) Axis I disorder; 2 manifested a paranoid psychosis, and 6 had a major depression. There were few axis II diagnoses. Medical conditions were frequent and often psychophysiological in nature, but they were not associated with Axis I disorders. Axis IV psychosocial stressors were not associated with Axis I diagnoses, but subjects with an Axis I disorder tended to show lower adaptive levels on Axis V. The demographic condition most strongly associated with an Axis I diagnosis was current status as a welfare recipient. ((c) APA)

2A.41

Wotruba, A. Cernovsky, Z. 1987. Freud's self-analysis and the inner life of contemporary refugees. American Journal of Psychoanalysis, 47(3), Fall 1987, 237-242.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Central European, Jewish, General

This article examines the case history of Freud as a Central European refugee. It is argued that Freud's history as a displaced person (when his family was forced to move from Moravia when he was age 3) and a member of a scapegoated minority has clear-cut and important parallels to the casse histories of today's refugees, mainly with respect to the psychodynamics of nostalgia and of only partly successful assimilation in the host country. ((c) APA)

2A.42

Xu, J. M. 1987. Some issues in the diagnosis of depression in China. Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, 32(5), June 1987. 368-370.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Chinese

In China, the diagnosis of depression is made much less frequently than in the West, likely because there is a somewhat lower prevalence rate and because of other factors related to culture and the the development of Chinese psychiatry. Some of the relevant factors are: 1) depressed patients often avoid seeking help because of the stigma of mental disorder; 2) many patients seek help from practitioners of traditional Chinese medicine; 3) depression is often diagnosed as schizophrenia because of diagnostic criteria that are broader for schizophrenia and narrower for affective disorder than in the West; and 4) somatization is more frequent in China and many depressives receive the label "neurasthenia." (Author Abstract)

2A.43

Yee, B. Developmental issues and mental health among Indochinese refugees. 1-6. Vietnamese American Association.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

Mental health issues are outlined with respect to high risk areas of the Southeast-Asian community. The high risk groups considered are children and adolescents, young adults, and finally, middle-aged and elderly adults. Conflicts and problems faced by these groups in both the community and household are discussed. (TAC Abstract)

2A.44

Yee, B. W. Nguyen, D. T. 1987. Correlates of drug use and abuse among Indochinese refugees: Mental health implications. Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, 19(1), January-March 1987, 77-83.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

The results of this study suggest that problems with alcohol and other drugs, including tobacco, will become an increasingly important issue for the Southeast Asian community. Although the problem is relatively small in comparison to the magnitude of the problem among other disadvantaged populations, the refugees still view this issue as troublesome for their community, especially for the younger generation. A significant number of refugees use alcohol and other drugs, including tobacco, as coping mechanisms to deal with their problems, and find their own behavior troublesome. This warrants further study in order to find the conditions under which substance abuse can be decreased nd prevented. The present study suggests that adjustment and mental health problems, with the lack of social and institutional support, may be one of the major reasons refugees turn to psychoactive substances to alleviate their stresses and to forget their problems. Substance abuse among refugees creates enormous health risks for a population that is already at greater risk than the general American population. Preventive measures should be implemented at this critical moment in time so that this small problem will not grow into a larger one. (Author Abstract)

2A.45

Porte, Z. Torney-Purta, J. 1987. Depression and academic achievement among Indochinese refugee unaccompanied minors in ethnic and nonethnic placements. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 57(4), October 1987, 536-547.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian

The authors investigated predictors of successful resettlement of refugee children, using 82 Southeast Asian refugees (aged 12-19). 29 were in foster care with Caucasian families, 10 in foster care with Southeast Asian families, 19 in group homes. 24 subjects who had immigrated with their families served as controls. Results show that unaccompanied refugees living with ethnic foster families were significantly less depressed and had higher grade-point averages than those in foster care with Causcasian families or in group homes. The ongoing presence of an adult of similar ethnicity to the adolescent appeared to mitigate against the stress of adaptation to a new country. ((c) APA)

Typical or Common Mental Health Problems ...

The following references (identified by their bibliography number) also contain some information relevant to category 2A:

1A.05, 1A.06, 1A.16, 1A.19, 1A.24, 1A.25, 1A.37, 1A.40

1B.02, 1B.03, 1B.13, 1B.22, 1B.23, 1B.29, 1B.35, 1B.44, 1B.47, 1B.55, 1B.67, 1B.77

1C.13

1E.02, 1E.03, 1E.09, 1E.17, 1E.19, 1E.20, 1E.21, 1E.25, 1E.42, 1E.56, 1E.58

2B.10, 2B.17, 2B.30

2C.03, 2C.07, 2C.08

2D.02, 2D.06, 2D.12, 2D.13, 2D.14

2E.04, 2E.08

2F.06, 2F.24, 2F.27

2G.05, 2G.42

3A.02, 3A.04, 3A.07, 3A.13, 3A.15, 3A.17, 3A.18, 3A.25, 3A.27, 3A.28, 3A.32, 3A.38, 3A.42, 3A.43, 3A.45

3B.04, 3B.05, 3B.10

3C.02, 3C.06, 3C.09

3D.04, 3D.07

3E.01, 3E.02, 3E.04, 3E.06, 3E.09, 3E.10, 3E.13, 3E.16

4.03, 4.04, 4.05, 4.07, 4.08

The reader is advised to refer to the above references for more information regarding this category.

2B.01

Altus, W. D., Clark, J. H. 1949. The effect of adjustment patterns on the intercorrelation of intelligence subtest variables. Journal of Social Psychology, 30(1), 39-48.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

An investigation of the effect of adjustment patterns upon the intercorrelation of intelligence subtest variables is presented. Three groups of army illiterates, two Anglo samples and one Spanish-speaking sample were administered an adjustment test consisting of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and Bell's Adjustment Inventory. In addition, the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale was given. The data show that subjects classed as maladjusted have a higher order of intercorrelation among their abilities than do the well-adjusted trainees. A number of hypotheses which might explain the findings are examined. (HMHR/TAC edited)

2B.02

Ammons, R. B., Aguero, A. 1950. The Full Range Picture Vocabulary Test: Results for a Spanish American school aged population. Journal of Social Psychology. 32(1), 3-10.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

To obtain norms for Spanish-American (SA) children on the Full Range Picture Vocabulary Test (FRPVT), 80 SA children from grades 1 to 10 were tested on both the FRPVT and the 1937 Stanford-Binet. The sample population was representative of the Denver, Colorado SA population with respect to occupations of the parents. Results indicated a regular age progression in scores while no sex differences in performance were noted. The FRPVT scores revealed little bilingual handicap at the earlier age levels. It is found that the test has considerable interest value and can be administered in a short time. It is suggested that the FRPVT can be profitably used in the individual testing of Spansih-American children and that the separate norms for SA's should be used wherever indicated. (HMHR/TAC edited)

2B.03

Arredondo, P. M. 1984. Identity themes for immigrant young adults. Adolescence, 14(76), 977-993.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

A five-year longitudinal study examined the identity, ego and career development patterns of 30 young adult immigrants from 13 different ethnic backgrounds who spoke English as a second language. Data were gathered by means of the Washington University Sentence Completion Test for Ego Development, the McClain Self-Description Test, journal entries, and semistructured interviews. Mean scores for ego and identity development increased over the five-year period, and the majority of the subjects specialized in the science and technology fields. Three identity themes emerged: a sense of belonging versus estrangement, identification with the cultural values of the primary ethnic group, and sense of self as influenced by family and peer relationships. The combined findings suggested a profile of an immigrant young adult with a more integrated sense of self over time, a strong affiliation with a family and primary cultural group, and an acceptance of life in the United States, that is, biculturalization. These results are discussed in the context of identity development and socialization processes. (Social Work Abstracts)

2B.04

Budoff, M., Corman, L., Gimon, A. 1976. An educational test of learning potential assessment with Spanish-speaking youth. Interamerican Journal of Psychology, 10, 13-24.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

The Learning Potential (LP) procedure represents an alternative method of measuring the general ability of Spanish-speaking students who tend to score low on traditional IQ tests. Postteaching scores on an electricity curriculum unit test were used as criteria to compare the relative predictive power of LP and IQ measures for Spanish-speaking students. Subjects were administered the Raven LP procedure, the Semantic Test of Intelligence, the WISC Performance Scale in Spanish, and the WISC vocabulary subtest in Spanish and English. Before and after participation in an electricity unit, subjects took the electricity unit eevaluation instrument. Posttraining Raven LP scores significantly predicted performance on the minimally verbal symbolic level of the Electricity Unit Evaluation Instrument. Posttraining Raven LP scores significantly predicted performance on the minimally verbal symbolic level of the Electrictiy Instrument. IQ scores were not positively related to postteaching electricity scores. The LP procedure resulted in increased levels of performance on a reasoning task. (HMHR/TAC edited)

2B.05

Bustamente, J. A. 1968. Cultural factors in hysterias with schizophrenic clinical picture. International Journal of Social Psychiatry, 14(2), 113-118.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

An anthropologic-clinical study of 127 patients with dissociative schizophrenic reaction in a Havana, Cuba, psychiatric clinic is presented. The sample included patients of both sexes and Anglo, Black, and Mulatto races who showed a mystical or persecutory delusion with visual hallucinations. Employing Rorschach and Mira Lopez' Miokinetic Psychodiagnostic Tests, these patients are described as having a dissociative reaction (hysteria) in which changes in the patient's conscious pattern appear to be a psychotic disturbance during which logical thinking and magical thoughts occur simultaneously. When this dissociative reaction occurs it is impossible to keep both thought processes apart, and the total magic influence of religious belief appears as a delusion. This process is related to the particular mixture of Spanish Catholicism and African Yoruba religion common to the Cuban natives attending the clinic. This type of psychiatric problem and the cultural factors which can change the classical nosological picture are a practical example of what transcultural psychiatric research has to offer. (HMHR/TAC edited)

2B.06

Castro, N. A. 1983. Cultural change and the process of adjustment: A study of the adjustment of Vietnamese refugee children who attend the public schools. Doctoral dissertation. Arizona State University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

This project was designed and carried out to determine the assimilative progress of a sample group of 90 Vietnamese children, ages 8 to 12, who arrived in the United States during 1975-1977. The children were interviewed and asked to complete questionnaires dealing with 38 items that measured 7 adjustment indicators as follows: (1) feelings of alienation, (2) motivation to participate in the American way of life, (3) self-image and general perception of Americans, (4) levels of interpersonal relations with American children, (5) national identification, (6) length of time in public schools, and (7) degree of English language spoken. Results of the project indicate that children adjust holistically rather than analytically and that their relationships with American children are less inhibited than relationships between adult immigrants and Americans. Feelings of alienation fade during the assimilation process. Self-image becomes more positive and is related to the child's perception of Americans. Development of English language skills affects positively other acculturation factors and the sense of identity with Americans. Interpersonal relationships with American children increase with length of time in school and the development of English language skills. (Dissertation Abstracts International/TAC Edited)

2B.07

Cate, C. C. 1967. Test behavior of ESL students. California Journal of Educational Research, 18(4), 184-187.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

The relationship among several group ability tests and a performance portion of an individual test is reported. 121 native Spanish-speaking students enrolled in English as a second language (ESL) classes were administered the performance scale of either the WISC or WAIS as appropriate to their age. In addition, the Tests of General Ability (TOGA), Raven Progressive Matrices (RPM), Cattell Culture Free Intelligence Test (CCF), and the Test Rapido Barranquilla (BARSIT) were also given. Results show that the correlations between TOGA, RPM, CCF, BARSIT, and the WISC Performance Scale were .64, .69, .57, and .77 respectively. The results further indicate that group tests can be used for the purpose of establishing a baseline in ability and for possible identification of students to be screened for special education classes. (HMHR/TAC edited)

2B.08

Chandler, J. T., Plakos, J. 1969. Spanish speaking pupils classified as educable mentally retarded. Sacramento, California: California State Department of Education, Division of Instruction.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

Forty-seven pupils enrolled in grades three to eight were administered the Escala de Inteligencia Wechsler para Ninos which is the Spanish version of the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC). Findings indicate that when these pupils are able to perform in their primary language, their IQ test performance greatly improves, often bringing their scores above the cutoff level for placement in a class for the educable mentally retarded (EMR). It is recommended that school district personnel should review the cases of Spanish-surnamed pupils enrolled in EMR classes, and those students whose primary language is Spanish should be retested with the Spanish version of the WISC. Additional suggestions are made. (HMHR/TAC edited)

2B.09

Cornett, J. D., Ainsworth, L., Askins, B. 1974. Effect of an intervention program on "high risk" Spanish American children. Journal of Educational Research, 67(8), 342-343.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

Mental ability, language development (English and Spanish), and self-image changes were studied as effects of an early intervention program for preschool children. The subjects were fifty bilingual children (ages 3 to 5) from disadvantaged backgrounds. Subjects exhibited a number of additional handicapping factors. Differences between groups were analyzed by means of a covariance technique which used pretest scores as covariates. Results indicated that intervention subjects made significantly greater gains in mental ability and in English and Spanish language ability. In addition, intervention subjects demonstrated a positive growth in self-image. (Journal Abstract/edited)

2B.10

Davidson-Muskin, M. B. 1986. Doctoral dissertation, Lao depression inventory. Lincoln, Nebraska: The University of Nebraska.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Laotian

The overall purpose of this project was to develop a depression inventory that is culturally appropriate for the cross-cultural norms of Laotian refugees. Ethnic Lao refugees sixteen years of age or older resettling in the United States between 1979 and 1982 and who, at the time of the interview lived in Nebraska, were included in the study. A Clinical Interview form was devised to establish clinical depression and nondepression for each subject. The Lao Depression Inventory (LDI) was developed to independently identify depression among Ethnic Lao refugees. The questions for the LDI consisted of a compilation of culturally appropriate questions which were based on inventories commonly used in psychiatric facilities throughout the United States. To date, there are no known valid measurement scales to evaluate depression among the Ethnic Lao people. Consequently, there was a need for an inventory that could assist with the diagnosis of depression specific to Lao refugees. Refugees from both urban and rural environments were interviewed and completed the inventory. The study consisted of 216 Ethnic Lao refugees geographically located between Omaha, Nebraska and Grand Island, Nebraska. An experimental design was used to test the three hypotheses: (1) The Clinical Interview will differentiate between depressed and nondepressed Ethnic Lao people; (2) The Lao Depression Inventory will identify items that discriminate depressed from nondepressed Ethnic Lao; and (3) the Lao Depression Inventory will be associated significantly with the clinical assessment of depression, and the significant association will be maintained when cross-validation procedures are applied. Results of the validation and cross-validation procedures showed progressive improvement in the hit-rate results. Clear evidence was provided of the ability of the Lao Depression Inventory to discriminate between depressed and nondepressed Ethnic Lao people. (Dissertation Abstracts)

2B.11

Doan, H. T. 1977. Factors that foster or impede the prcess of acculturation of Vietnamese refugees. American Sociological Association.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

Responses from 245 "new Americans" residing in one Western, three Eastern, and four Intermountain states were used to test a model of the acculturation process of Vietnamese refugees. Path analysis is used to study the possible associations between conditions conducive to acculturation promoters. Besides the commonly-used demographic items (i.e. former occupation, education, age, and marital status), conditions conducive to acculturation also included: respondents' places of birth, their religious preferences, and whether they had been abroad prior to the evacuation (and in case they had, where and how long). Acculturation outcomes included: (1) acculturation process (food, cultural pursuits, leisure activities, social contacts, nostalgia, solidarity and segregation), and (2) English language proficiency. Acculturation promoters were: respondents' present occupations, their evacuation plans, evacuation means, present incomes and self-evaluations of their degree of Americanization. Data revealed that most of the conditions conducive to acculturation and acculturation promoters seemed to more strongly correlate with English proficiency than with the acculturation process. This study needs to be extended and replicated in three years when the refugees are eligible to apply for their American citizenship through naturalization. It would be an appropriate time to discuss the problem of assimilation of the Vietnamese minority group into the host society and impeding factors. (Copyright Sociological Abstracts, Inc.)

2B.12

Escobar, J. I., Burnam, A., Karno, M., Forsythe, A., Landsverk, J., Golding, J. M. 1986. Use of the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) in a commmunity population of mixed ethnicity. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 174(10), 607-614.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

The Mini-Mental State Evaluation (MMSE) was used in an epidemiological survey of a community of mixed ethnicity (Hispanic, white non-Hispanic) as part of the Los Angeles Epidemiologic Catchment Area Program. Results of the study showed that age, educational level, ethnicity and language of the interview influenced the number of MMSE errors. Items on which the effects of ethnicity and language were most pronounced are identified and suggestions on ways to minimize such sociocultural artifacts are provided in efforts to improve the epidemiological significance of the instrument, particularly as it concerns cross-cultural research. (TAC Abstract/Author)

2B.13

Fabrega, H., Jr. 1987. Psychiatric diagnosis. A cultural perspective. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 175(7), July 1987, 383-394.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This report contains a theoretical discussion of psychiatric diagnosis and reflects a broad cross-cultural perspective. The current theory that appears to underlie psychiatric diagnosis in biomedicine is outlined and examined from the standpoint of its similarities and differences to diagnostic systems in other, more elementary, systems of medicine. Problems posed by the nature of psychiatric illness, as these relate more broadly to the theory and enterprise of diagnosis and classification, are reviewed. The report addresses the nature of category structure models in psychiatry, the differences between the classification of illness and natural objects, the influence of symbolic/cultural/historical factors in psychiatric illness ascertainment, different parameters of a measurement approach to psychiatric diagnosis, and the problem of co-occurrence of psychiatric illness. Whenever possible, thje rationale and system of DSM-III is used for purposes of discussion and illustration. The aim of the report is to outline and review these and related factors to conceptualize the enterprise of pyschiatric illess diagnosis in a braod comparative social medical frame of reference. (Author Abstract)

2B.14

Flaherty, J. A. Gaviria, F. M., Pathak, D., Mitchell, T., Wintrob, R., Richman, J. A., Birz, S. 1988. Developing instruments for cross-cultural psychiatric research. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 176(5), May 1988, 257-263.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The growth of cross-cultural psychiatry is now occurring at a time when psychiatry in general is emphasizing diagnostic clarity and the use of quantifiable and reliable methods of collecting clinical and research data. It is now imperative that cross-cultural psychiatry also examine its methods for developing instruments for use in cross-cultural research. This paper outlines a method for developing instruments designed in one culture for use in a second, and particular attention is given to cross-cultural validity or equivalence. Five types of equivalence are enumerated and defined: content, semantic, technical, criterion, and conceptual equivalence. These concepts are illustrated by examples from the authors' experience in research on internal migrants in Peru. (Author Abstract)

2B.15

Foley, G. L. N. 1984. Doctoral dissertation, Psychosocial factors affecting the satisfaction of Vietnamese refugees in the United States. Austin, Texas: University of Texas.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

The psychosocial factors affecting the personal satisfaction of ninety-three Vietnamese refugees living in Austin were examined. An interview questionnaire including items to assess material and social support received by the refugees, socioeconomic status change, and modern attitudes was used. Material and social support were assessed by raw counts and Likert scales. Socioeconomic status change was measured by difference scores between the refugees' occupation, income and education in Vietnam and the United States. Modern attitudes, personal satisfaction, occupational satisfaction and depression were measured by the Overall Modernity Scale, the Personal Satisfaction Form, the Job Descriptive Index, and the Vietnamese Depression Scale respectively. The results suggest an above average personal satisfaction level among the refugees. Four of the seven final predictors of satisfaction were social support factors. However, only two of the factors, support from non-Vietnamese friends and a positive change in socioeconomic status contributed significantly to the personal satisfaction of the Vietnamese refugees. Contrary to the prediction, family support contributed less to the variance than Vietnamese friends' support. A positive correlation was indicated between personal satisfaction and kinship obligations. Occupational satisfaction also was related significantly to personal satisfaction. Finally, as predicted, personal satisfaction and depression were correlated negatively. (Dissertation Abstracts/TAC edited)

2B.17

Fry, P. S. 1985. Stress ideations of Vietnamese youth in North America. Journal of Social Psychology, 125(1), 35-43.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

Investigated the stress ideations of 150 25-35 year old Vietnamese refugees living in Canada and the United States. The study was predicated on the assumption that most Vietnamese refugees were under acute stresses prior to leaving their home country and are experiencing greater stress arising from their search for identity and consolidation in a new country. Factorial analysis of the contents of interviews with the subjects revealed four major factors contributing potentially to stress: a sense of helplessness, low self-esteem, social isolation and general anxiety. These perceptual data are interpreted in terms of their relevance to the Vietnamese involvement in mainstream vocational and occupational agencies. (Popline)

2B.18

Garcia, J. 1977. Intelligence testing: Quotients, quotas, and quackery. In J. L. Martinez, Jr. (Ed.). Chicano psychology. 197-212. New York: Academic Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic, General

Various biases are reflected in the nature of tests that profess to represent valid and reliable measures of intelligence. Modern testing procedures and criteria are based on prejudicial assumptions and therefore do not represent valid measurements for members of minority groups. The following premises are presented: (1) Race and intelligence is a polemic, not a research issue; (2) Ethnic differences in IQ are not possible; (3) Intelligence tests change over age and time; (4) Race IQ research rests on prejudiced assumptions; (5) IQ is not an inherited trait; (6) Intelligence and race is a number game played for fame and profit; and (7) Since quotas already exist in all colleges, graduate schools and professions, a lottery is a more reasonable way to select candidates. It is concluded that in an unfair society, tests that are unfair are considered valid. (HMHR/TAC edited)

2B.19

Garcia, M., Lega, L. I. 1979. Development of a Cuban ethnic identity questionnaire. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 1(3), 247-261.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban, Hispanic

The methodological and statistical procedures used for developing an eight-item Cuban behavioral identity questionnaire (CBIQ) are reported. The original instrument consisted of 38 items and was administered in two screening phases to 272 respondents. Eight items were identified which accounted for 68% of the variance in self-reported level of "Cubanness" and successfully classified 94% of the cases into Cuban and non-Cuban Hispanic ethnic groups. (Journal Abstract/edited)

2B.20

Glatt, K. M. 1969. An evaluation of the French, Spanish, and German translations of the MMPI. Acta Psychologica, 29(1), 65-84.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic, French, German

A sample of 77 college and noncollege bilingual subjects were administered both the English MMPI and the foreign language version of the test to determine the adequacy of the language translation. The results lend support to the adequacy and clinical utility of the Spanish and German translations and are suggestive of gross deficiencies in the French translation. (HMHR/TAC edited)

2B.21

Greene, J. F., Zirkel, P. A. 1974. The use of parallel testing of aural ability as an indicator of bilingual dominance. Psychology in the Schools, 11(1), 51-55.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

This study focuses on the differences of 148 Spanish-speaking first grade students in their performances on alternate forms of the Oral Vocabulary Subtest of the Inter-American Test of General Abilities in Spanish and English and whether the resulting differences may be due to practice effect, language level, and error measurement. The findings suggest that parallel tests of ability in two languages is an indicator rather than a measure of language dominance. (HMHR/TAC edited)

2B.22

Hvitfeldt, C. G. 1982. Doctoral dissertation, Learning language and literacy: A microethnographic study of Hmong classroom behavior. Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

This microethnographic study of an adult basic education classroom explores five areas of Hmong classroom behavior: student roles and teacher roles, personalization of interaction and content, paying attention, interpretation of pictures and symbols, and classroom activity strategies. The results of two cognitive style measures, the Draw-a-Person Test and the Children's Embedded Figures Test, are reported and discussed in relation to observed classroom behavior. Implications for teacher practice are suggested with regard to interpersonal classroom interaction, the introduction of abstraction, the use of symbolic media, and the development of flexibility in cognitive style. (Dissertation Abstracts/TAC edited)

2B.23

Keston, M. J., Jimenez, C. 1954. A study of the performance on English and Spanish editions of the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Test by Spanish American children. Journal of Genetic Psychology, 85(2), 263-269.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

The English and Spanish translations of the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Test were administered to fifty bilingual children in an effort to determine the most accurate IQ test measure for these children. The results are discussed. (HMHR Abstract)

2B.24

Killian, L. R. 1971. WISC, Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities and Bender Visual-Motor Gestalt Test performance of Spanish American kindergarten and first grade school children. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 37(1), 38-43.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

To explore for cognitive deficits which might account for the poor scholastic performance of Spanish American (SA) children, 84 students (including Anglo American (AA) monolinguals and SA monolinguals and bilinguals) were administered a battery of three tests: the WISC, Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities, and Bender Visual-Motor Gestalt Test. The comparison of test results for the two SA language groups suggests that bilingualism per se may not be a great factor in causing poor test performance. Probably of more importance are poverty, restrictions of experience, and different value systems. It is suggested that remedial programs for SA primary school children need to emphasize comprehension of meaningful material presented sequentially through both auditory and visual channels. It is further suggested that perhaps the source of variance in the achievement of SA children resides in the attitudinal, motivation, and/or personality realm. (HMHR Abstract)

2B.25

Kittell, J. E. 1963. Intelligence test performance of children from bilingual environments. Elementary School Journal, 64, 76-83.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This study provides evidence that supports previous research in these areas: (1) Bilingual children in elementary school suffer from a language handicap when intelligence is measured by verbal tests; and (2) The language handicap decreases as the children progress through school. It also introduces the possibility that a bilingual environment may be an asset to verbal proficiency in the intermediate grades. Children who attended both third and fifth grades in a Berkeley, California elementary school were categorized as unilingual vs. bilingual. Among the bilingual subjects, fifteen different languages were found in their home environments. All subjects were administered the California Short-Form Test of Mental Maturity and the California Reading Test in both the third and fifth grades. Comparison was made between and among the groups based on parents' occupation and birthplace, language use in the home, and child's sex and age. Findings are discussed. (Author Abstract/TAC edited)

2B.26

Laosa, L. M. 1973. Cross-cultural and subcultural research in psychology and education. Interamerican Journal of Psychology, 7(3-4), 241-248.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Conceptual and methodological issues regarding the task of constructing and adopting instruments, research designs, and developing programs for comparable use across multiple cultural and linguistic groups are examined. The absence of bicultural and bilingual specialists who can function in two or more cultural-linguistic settings and are sensitive to the relevant aspects in these cultures has led to the lack of generalizability in the findings. Unfortunately, data collected usually reflect unsystematic replications of programs developed in another society. Researchers have generally ignored the problems of sampling, linguistic equivalence of meaning, examiner variability, and cultural variation in the response set which may in fact vary conceptually between cross-national, cross-language, and cross-subcultural groups. Neglecting these crucial issues has created several methodological problems: Confounding cultural variables, lack of semantic equivalence in measurement instruments, and methods of collecting data. Although there have been attempts to construct "culture-free" tests, these tests tend to ignore other cultural factors such as cognitive style and working habits with respect to time limits. (HMHR Abstract/TAC edited)

2B.27

Lee, Y. N. 1986. Doctoral dissertation, A causal modeling of psychological characteristics that determine learning achievement. University of Missouri-Columbia.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Korean

This study was designed to study direct and indirect relationships among psychological characteristics such as intelligence, aptitude, prior achievement, self-concept, achievement motivation, test anxiety, and study time that determine school learning. The subjects were 237 boys and girls in Kwangju, Korea. They came from four randomly chosen classes among eight eighth grade classes of a junior high school. Data was collected regarding intelligence, aptitude, prior achievement, self-concept, achievement motivation, test anxiety, and study time. Prior achievement was reported by their teachers. Study time was recorded every day and reported the next day by students. The other characteristics were measured following a randomly determined order. The last achievement test was implemented four weeks after the research started. Research results demonstrated that prior achievement was the main determinant of later achievement in school learning. Intelligence, aptitude, self-concept, and achievement motivation had indirect rather than direct effects on learning achievement. Test anxiety and study time had non-causal effects on school learning. It was recommended that further research be completed to clarify these relationships. (Dissertation Abstracts/TAC edited)

2B.28

Mahaffey, M. B. 1986. Doctoral dissertation, Locus of control in Mexican, Central, and South American adults. Reno, Nevada: University of Nevada.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Central American, South American

The present study was conducted to establish normative data on the Levenson Internal (I), Powerful Others (P), and Chance (C) locus of control scales for 117 Mexican American (MA), 49 Central American (CA), and 82 South American (SA) middle class adults residing in the United States. The impact of Hispanic group differences, sex, acculturation, generation, family cohesion, and education on locus of control were explored. Instruments included Personal Background and Opinion Questionnaire, Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican Americans-Revised, and I, P, and C scales. Analyses revealed that first generation MA and CA males scored equal to Anglo males on all three locus of control measures. SA males scored lower on the P scale than Anglo males, but did not differ on the I and C scales. Second generation MA males were more internal than Anglo males, yet comparable on the P and C scales. Third generation MA males scored higher on the I and lower on the P and C scales than their Anglo counterparts. Second and later generation MA females did not differ from Anglo females on any of the three control measures. First generation MA females scored lower on the I scale than Anglo females, but were comparable on the P and C scales. SA females scored higher on the C scale than Anglo females, but were comparable on the I and P scales. CA females reported higher I responses, lower C responses, and equal P responses to their Anglo counterparts. CAs scored higher on the P scale than MAs, followed by SAs. Within the three generations of MAs, acculturation was positively related to the I scale and inversely related to the C scale. Later generation MAs were more internal than first and second generations and less chance oriented than second generation MAs, who were less chance oriented than first generation MAs. Exploratory analyses revealed a significant inverse relationship between cohesion and P and C scores. Educational attitudes yielded group, gender, and interaction effects on the I and P scales. Results were explained in terms of traditional sex roles, cultural differences among the Hispanic American groups, models of acculturation, socioeconomic status, environmental and social restrictions, the traditional Hispanic family, and adaptive control perceptions. (Dissertation Abstracts)

2B.29

Mollica, R. F. Wyshak, G., de-Marneffe, D., Khuon, F., Lavelle, J. 1987. Indochinese versions of the Hopkins Symptom Checklist-25: A screening instrument for the psychiatric care of refugees. American Journal of Psychiatry, 144(4), April 1987, 497-500.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian

The United States is accepting the largest number of displaced persons since World War II. Over 70% are Southeast Asians; many have suffered serious war trauma and torture. Cultural differences in health-seeking behavior and lack of specialized mental health services make the recognition of psychiatric distress in Southeast Asian refugees difficult for American health care providers. The authors describe the development and validation of Cambodian, Laotian, and Vietnamese versions of the Hopkins Symptom Checklist-25. This brief, simple, and reliable instrument is well received by refugee patients, offers an effective screening method for the psychiatric symptoms of anxiety and depression, and is especially helpful for evaluating trauma victims. (Author Abstract)

2B.30

Myers, K. M. Croake, J. W., Singh, A. 1987. Adult fears of four ethnic groups: Whites, Chinese, Japanese and "Boat People". International Journal of Social Psychiatry, 33(1), Spring 1987, 56-67.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese, Chinese

The authors studied the effect of ethnicity on 532 adults' overall fearfulness and patterns of fear (PFS). The subjects were 79 Chinese persons living in Seattle, Washington; 38 Chinese persons living in Honolulu, Hawaii; 36 Hawaiian Japanese; 30 immigrant Vietnamese "boat people"; and 349 Whites. The Adult Fear Schedule was used, with 121 items divided into 12 categories (including fears of animals, supernatural, sickness, crime, and aging) that denote clearly in-focus stimuli. The product of the weighted fear and its intensity produced the "Fisity" for each fear item--the total number of fears and the strength of fear items. Chinese subjects endorsed greater fearfulness than did White subjects; Chinese and Japanese subjects expressed no difference in their fears; and Chinese subjects living in two different locations had only slight variations in their PFS. The Chinese and Whites differed by sex; the Vietnamese did not. Results show that sex and socioeconomic status interact with ethnicity to modify PFS. ((c) APA)

2B.31

Nguyen, T. V. 1983. Stresses of uprooting, coping, and health outcomes: A prospective study of Vietnamese refugees. Doctoral dissertation. Madison, Wisconsin: The University of Wisconsin.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of the strategies used by Vietnamese refugees to cope with the problems of adjustment to a new country and to relate the effectiveness of their coping to physical and mental health outcomes. The uprooting stresses experienced by these refugees, the coping strategies they employed, and the health outcomes were assessed both cross-sectionally and longitudinally using a life course perspective. The following major findings emerged from this investigation: (1) problems of person-environment fit were dominant on arrival; disruption of familiar social networks and grief for loss became more salient over time; (2) the participants' cognitive appraisal played a central role in determining the effect of uprooting stresses; (3) the participants tended to turn to support systems that enhanced their self-esteem and sense of control; (4) individuals in situations involving the stress of uprooting employed a wide variety of coping strategies; (5) the range and diversity of the refugee's coping repertoire were probably more important for coping effectiveness than any single coping response; (6) the coping strategies were age-related and changed over time; and (7) both the measures of General Severity Index and physical health improved significantly for participants over time, while their psychological well-being showed no significant change between the initial and follow-up interviews. Futhermore, the participants' representations of uprooting and their flexibility in the use of coping strategies could determine whether uprooting is growth-enhancing or not. (Dissertation Abstracts International/TAC edited)

2B.32

Nicassio, P. M., et al. 1986. The psychosocial adjustment of the Amerasian refugees: Findings from the Personality Inventory for Children. Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease, 174(9), 541-544.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Amerasian

Examined the psychosocial adjustment of 24 Amerasian youths (aged 11-19 years) who had immigrated to the US in 1983 and 1984. The Personality Inventory for Children (PIC) was translated into Vietnamese and administered to the subjects' mothers. Respondents reported significant mood disturbance and psychological distress in their children. Specifically, the depression, somatization, withdrawal, and psychosis subscales of the PIC were clinically elevated for the group. An evaluation of individual profiles revealed marked tendencies toward somatization and withdrawal. Findings are consistent with other studies on the psychosoical adjustment of Southeast Asian refugees. Two case vignettes are presented to highlight the extensive degree of stress and deprivation in the background of these youths. (Popline)

2B.33

Nishimoto, R. H. 1986. The cross-cultural metric equivalence of Langner's twenty-two item index. Journal of Social Service Research, 9(4), Summer 1986, 37-52.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese, Chinese

This article discusses a study examining the cross-cultural metric equivalence of Langner's 22-item index of psychiatric symptoms. Secondary analysis of data from three large-scale surveys was used. Respondents came from three distinct cultural groups: (1) Anglo-American (N=11,027), (2) Vietnamese Chinese (N=293), and (3) Mexican-American and Mexican (N=310). Factor solutions for each cultural group did not differ in the number of identified factors but did differ in their item composition and consequently in the substantive meaning attributed to each dimension. However, it appeared that the total screening score was primarily measuring a single underlying construct across all three cultural settings. (Author Abstract/edited)

2B.34

Nishimoto, R. H. 1985. Measurement equivalence across cultures: Langner's twenty-two item index of psychiatric symptoms. May 1985. Doctoral Dissertation. New York: Columbia University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese, Chinese

This article discusses a study examining the cross-cultural metric equivalence of Langner's 22-item index of psychiatric symptoms. A secondary analysis of data from three large-scale surveys was used. Each sample represented one of the following cultural groups: Anglo-American, Vietnamese Chinese, and Mexican-American and Mexican. An item analysis of data revealed some similarities in response patterns across cultures. However, cross-cultural differences were apparent in terms of the specific items most frequently endorsed and those items most highly correlated with the total screening score. Tests of hypotheses revealed both differences and similarities among the three cultural groups in relation to the psychometric properties of the items in each cultural context and with the possibility of differential response bias. Because of between-group differences in sociodemographic characteristics, the item analysis and tests of hypotheses were replicated on a truncated sample consisting of males under age 60 with a high school education or less. Findings were consistent with those based on the full sample. (Author Abstract/edited)

2B.35

Perez-Ginart, D., 1983. A manual for the psychoeducational assessment of Cuban refugee children. Doctoral dissertation. New York: Rutgers University, The State University of New Jersey.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

This dissertation proposes a model for assessing the Cuban refugee children that came to the United States in the Mariel Boatlift of 1980. The model is designed in such a way that it is applicable to minority children in general. Its conceptual basis is drawn from Systems Theory, The Multimodal Assessment Framework and the Scientific Problem Solving Framework. The model is presented as a manual that can be utilized by the assessor. An overview of the Mariel sealift is presented which covers some of the major problem areas encountered by this population. Different trends and approaches that have been applied to the assessment of minority children are reviewed. A central theme of this dissertation states that attempts to develop successful approaches to the assessment of minority children should not exclusively focus on the development of applicable and/or non-biased instruments, but rather on the overall process that is utilized by the assessor to conduct the assessment. (Dissertation Abstracts International Abstract/TAC Edited)

2B.36

Shek, D. T. 1988. Reliability and factorial structure of the Chinese version of the Purpose in Life questionnaire. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 44(3), May 1988, 384-392.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Chinese

The Chinese version of the Purpose in Life questionnaire (PIL) was administered to 2,140 secondary school students. The PIL was found to have high internal consistency as a scale and high item-total correlations for most of the items. Factor analysis with a five-factor solution showed that five factors were abstracted from the scale, namely (1) Quality of life, (2) Meaning of existence, (3) Death, (4) Choice, and (5) Retirement. By randomly splitting the total sample into two subsamples, high coefficients of congruence were found for factors 1, 2, 3, and 5. Alternative analysis with a two-factor solution showed that two general factors (Existence and Death) could be extracted. The psychometric properties of the Chinese version of the PIL and the implications of the findings are discussed. (Author Abstract)

2B.37

Suinn, R. M. Rickard-Figueroa, K., Lew, S., Vigil, P. 1987. The Suinn-Lew Asian Self-Identity Acculturation Scale: An initial report. Educational and Psychological Measurement, 47(2), Summer 1987, 401-407.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian

This article describes a scale, designed by the authors, for assessing acculturation of Asians, modeled after a successful scale for Hispanics. Initial reliability and validity data are reported for two samples of Asian undergraduates totaling 82 subjects (mean age 19 years) from two states in the United States. ((c) APA)

2B.38

Tran, T. V. 1987. Ethnic community supports and psychological well-being of Vietnamese refugees. International Migration Review, 21, Fall 1987, 833-844. Center for Migration Studies.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

This study examines the psychological well-being of 160 Vietnamese refugees in the United States. Path analysis was performed by using version 6 of LISREL to assess the structural relationships between variables included in the analysis. The findings reveal that ethnic community supports, self-esteem, and income have significant direct effects on psychological well-being. The revised path model explains about 57 percent of the variance in psychological well-being. In addition, education, length of residence, English speaking ability, and social adjustment have significant indirect effects on psychological well-being. (Author Abstract)

2B.39

Ward, R. Eliot, J. 1987. A study of migrant children. Psychological Reports, 60(1), February 1987, 120-122.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The article examined whether a relationship exists between figure-ground perception and graphic representation of human figures in 204 migrant children (aged 7-12). The children were administered the Goodenough-Harris Drawing Test, a revised version of the Children's Embedded Figures Test, and the Culture Fair Intelligence Test. Significant correlations were found for embedded figures with Goodenough-Harris scores and age. Culture fair IQs were significantly correlated with scores on the other two tests, but sex-related differences were not observed. ((c) APA)

2B.40

Westermeyer, J. 1987. Clinical considerations in cross-cultural diagnosis. Hospital and Community Psychiatry, 38(2), February 1987, 160-165.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

When psychiatrists and patients come from different cultural backgrounds, special knowledge, assistance, and awareness are needed for accurate diagnosis. Understanding the sociocultural milieu in which the patient lives and functions is crucial for distinguishing psychopathology from culture-bound beliefs or behavior. Clinical observation and physical examination may be the primary diagnostic tools in the cross-cultural setting if clinical history is scanty or the mental status examination is unsatisfactory. Interviewing techniques must be designed to encourage rapport and reduce fear. The author discusses issues to be considered in choosing the language to be spoken during the interview and using a translator. He emphasizes the need for clinicians to detect and transcend their own cultural biases and those of their patients, as well as the need for professional training in making cross-cultural diagnostic assessments. (Author Abstract)

2B.41

Zheng, Y. Yang, W., Philips, M. R., Dai, C., Zheng, H. 1988. Reliability of a Chinese computerized diagnostic instrument. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 77(1), January 1988, 32-37.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Chinese

This paper reports on the development and testing of a new Chinese diagnostic instrument--the Adult Diagnostic Interview Schedule-Present (ADIS-P). This instrument uses a selection of items adapted from DIS and SADS. It is administered within approximately 25 minutes by a trained clinician using a small portable computer that provides an immediate diagnosis. The instrument was tested on 1,331 patients from six large mental hospitals across the country. The concurrent validity was good; compared to the concensus diagnosis of two senior clinicians (who were unaware of the ADIS-P result), the overall diagnostic accuracy was 83% and the weighted Kappa value was 0.60. The one month test-retest reliability was satisfactory (weighted Kappa = 0.55). We conclude that ADIS-P is a convenient, reliable and valid diagnostic instrument. (Author Abstract)

Assessment and Diagnosis ...

The following references (identified by their bibliography number) also contain some information relevant to category 2B:

1A.06

1B.24, 1B.27, 1B.69

1D.13

1E.08, 1E.11, 1E.22, 1E.25, 1E.29, 1E.30, 1E.50, 1E.53, 1E.63

2A.38, 2A.40

2D.02

2F.22

3A.05, 3A.08, 3A.16, 3A.28, 3A.32

3D.11

3E.07

4.07

5A.03, 5A.05

5C.03, 5C.05, 5C.07, 5C.09, 5C.11

The reader is advised to refer to the above references for more information regarding this category.

2C.01

Alvarez, R. 1977. A mental health research program for the Spanish speaking. In A. M. Padilla, E. R. Padilla. Improving mental health and human services for Hispanic communities: Selected presentations from regional conferences. 57-59. Washington, D.C.: National Coalition of Hispanic Mental Health and Human Service Organizations.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

The Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research and Development Program at the University of California, los Angeles was established to meet the mental health needs of the Spanish speaking community in three specific ways. These are: (1) Research evaluation of mental health needs from a perspective culturally indigenous to the Spanish speaking community; (2) Development of research scholars in the mental health area who are themselves members of the cultural community and can therefore generate culturally indigenous perspectives in their scientific work; and (3) Provision of technical assistance of a research nature to community organizations in the mental health field. The program's philosophy emphasizes the discovery and analysis of positive and constructive aspects of economic, social and cultural structures within the community. For this purpose, a typology was developed to classify and evaluate research on the Spanish speaking. The technical assistance program has provided community organizations with an evalutation mechanism for their programs, as well as disseminated relevant materials on mental health as it pertains to the Spanish speaking population. (Author Abstract/edited)

2C.02

Alvarez, R., De Hoyos, L., Dieppa, I., Mejia, K., Mejia, R., Padilla, A. M., Torres, C., Trinidad, I., Valdez, R. 1974. Latino community mental health (monograph no. 1). Los Angeles, California: University of California.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

The results of a study by the Latino Task Force on Community Mental Health Training are presented. The identification of the mental health problems of the Latino community and their causes, primarily cultural conflict and oppression, are focused on in order to formulate viable recommendations for community mental health programs, research and training. An evaluation of the relevancy and effectiveness of existing services is included. (HMHR/TAC edited)

2C.03

Bureau of Research and Training, Office of Mental Health, Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare 1979. National mental health needs assessment of Indochinese refugee populations.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

A nationwide need assessment survey of over 1,100 organizations familiar with the then current status (1979) of mental health problems among the Southeast Asian refugee population was conducted. The survey indicated that depression, anxiety and marital conflict (descending order) are the most frequently cited presenting problems. The 19 to 35 age group was found to be most at risk due to exclusion from traditional family support systems and conflict between new and traditional value systems. The survey also indicated that Southeast Asian refugees do not seek out CMHCs; only 4% of refugees requested mental health care. Vietnamese were found to have more problems but less severe ones. In general, the amount and severity of problems related to the existence of support groups. Authors recommend more training for paraprofessionals and research in effective treatment models. (NIMH Abstract/TAC edited)

2C.04

Cameron, A. S. 1980. Doctoral dissertation, A questionnaire approach to improving communication between teachers and the parents of Indochinese refugee schoolchildren. University of Oregon.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian

The main purpose of the present study was to construct and validate a two-part, translated questionnaire which can help alleviate the difficulties teachers have experienced in trying to obtain information about the background and adjustment of Indochinese refugee children in their classes. A survey was conducted among twenty-five elementary school teachers who have had extensive contact with IR students. A 51-item questionnaire in two sections was constructed from items which they judged to yield "important" information. The questionnaire was subsequently distributed to the parents of forty-four Southeast Asian school children, most of whom used versions translated into Vietnamese or Chinese. Criterion-related validity of the adjustment items was statistically checked against teacher ratings of students' academic, social, and overall adjustment. The hypothesis that recency of arrival negatively correlates with educational level of parents was tested, using data from Section I of the questionnaire. Results confirmed the validity of adjustment items in Section II of the questionnaire, and verified the fact that more recently arriving IR parents are less educated. Analysis of individual items on the questionnaire showed that over half the parents surveyed rated their English ability as "just beginning" or "not at all"; that forty percent were dissatisfied with their child's academic performance, and that nearly twenty percent felt that their child was in the wrong grade. Results of the present study underscored the need for better communication between teachers and the parents of IR children, while confirming the validity of the translated questionnaire approach as a means to this end. (Dissertation Abstracts)

2C.05

Chu, J. 1979. The trauma of transition: Southeast Asian refugees in America. Bridging Cultures: Southeast Asian refugees in America. Los Angeles, California: Asian American Community Mental Health Training Center.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

The author reviews the plight of the flight of Southeast Asian refugees, particularly those from the Vietnam War. Basic problems are food and shelter. Mental health needs do not appear until later. Emphasis on refugee trauma, i.e., isolation due to breakdown of family unit and separation from cultural background. Specific reasons for trauma by place of origin, e.g., Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, are also discussed. Also noted was the finding that as time in U.S. increased, anger and frustration increased significantly (could be healthy). (NIMH)

2C.06

Cohen, R. E., Adams, G., Gomez, A. The lack of fit between categorical federal funding patterns and the comprehensive planning needs of a Spanish speaking minority population. Unpublished manuscript, Harvard Medical School, Department of Psychiatry, Boston, Massachusetts.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic, Cuban

Findings from a study conducted in the South end of Boston where a large percentage of the residents are Spanish-speaking (SS) indicate that federal and private funding for SS programs is inadequate to meet ths group's needs. After interviewing administrators and staff at a number of agencies and gathering client, staff and services data from neighborhood health centers in Boston, two major conclusions were determined: (1) There are no specific programs for SS people currently funded by the federal government through the regional office; and (2) Most local self-help or private agencies have neither the personnel nor expertise to cut through the red tape of putting together a comprehensive program or to develop grants for funding special programs. Recommendations for correcting these discrepancies are discussed. (HMHR/TAC edited)

2C.07

Cohon, J. D. A preliminary analysis of Indochinese refugee mental health clients. Draft copy of a paper for limited distribution. San Francisco: Indochinese Mental Health Project.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

Describes the Indochinese Mental Health Project of the International Institute of San Francisco which used Southeast Asian trainees to assess refugees presenting with mental health complaints. Covers 54 cases, using the problem-oriented system, which showed socialization to be the primary problem during the first year of residence, and depression in the second and third years. Treatment method was Supportive Psychotherapy and/or Education, covering less than five months. Effectiveness is gauged. (TAC Abstract)

2C.08

Flaskerud, J. H. Anh, N. T. 1988. Mental health needs of Vietnamese refugees. Hospital and Community Psychiatry, 39(4), April 1988, 435-437.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

This article compares the mental health problems and needs of 81 Vietnamese refugees seen at two mental health centers (based on data from their clinical records) with other psychiatric patients. Among the Vietnamese, 25 somatic complaints (e.g. sleep problems, anorexia, headaches, suicidal thoughts) and 23 psychological problems (e.g. violence, hallucinations, withdrawal, depression) were identified. Refugee and war experiences and separation from family members created trauma and stresses. It is suggested that location of such refugees within an ethnic community would enhance the development of a social support network. ((c) APA)

2C.09

Nicassio, P. M., Pate, J. K. 1984. An analysis of problems of resettlement of the Indochinese refugees in the United States. Social Psychiatry, 19(3), 135-141.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

Surveyed 1,638 Southeast Asian refugees who have resettled in the U.S. Data on 2 measures of adjustment--problem index and alienation--are reported. Subjects were predominantly male (mean age 33.67 years) and of Vietnamese extraction. The significant level of unemployment (44%) and the limited household income of a majority of the Subjects reflected considerable financial deprivation in the sample. Subjects reported an average of 4.45 residents in each household and a mean length of residence in the US of 25.67 months. Most subjects rated separation from family members, painful memories of the Indochinese War, and their emigration, homesickness and communication with their native country as very serious problems. Also regarded as serious problems were learning to speak English, finances, job skills and medical care. The implications of these results for the social and mental health services rendered to the Indochinese during their resettlement are discussed. (Popline)

2C.10

Ramos-Brieva, J. A. Cordero-Villafafila, A. 1988. A new validation of the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 22(1), 21-28.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

This paper investigates the reliablitiy and validity of a Spanish version of the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (17-item version) which has good concurrent (r = 0.82) and content (average frequency = 62%) validity. Inter-rater reliability (r = 0.99), split-half reliability (r = 0.89) and alpha reliability (r = 0.72) are acceptable. A factor analysis identified five factors accounting for 56% of total variance. (Author Abstract)

2C.11

Root, M., Ho, C., Sue, S. 1986. Issues in the training of counselors for Asian Americans. In H. P. Lefley, P. B. Pedersen (Eds.). Cross-cultural training for mental health professionals. 199-209. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian

This chapter is dedicated to an overview of the Asian-American needs and the steps that can be taken in the training of counselors to work with Asian Americans. It is suggested that an awareness of the culturally specific needs must be integrated into current conceptions of mental health care. Only then can there be an increase in the utilization of services and the reduction of the dropout rate in treatment. The emphasis is on the need to train mental health professionals and paraprofessionals to meet current and future needs in the assessment and delivery of services to one of the most rapidly growing ethnic minority populations. This chapter highlights language barriers, communication styles, and cultural variables involved in determining therapeutic goals, and discusses three levels of training required to work with this population. The authors also discuss the training model used by the National Asian American Training Center in San Francisco, a comprehensive training program for Asian Americans in psychology. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2C.12

VanDeusen, J. M., Lappin, J. 1979. Indochinese refugee community needs assessment. Unpublished paper. May 1979. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

This paper discusses a project undertaken by the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic in order to learn what human services are known to and used by Southeast Asian refugee population residing in the Southeasterm region of Pennsylvania. It studied types and volumes of services administered to refugees, the refugees' familiarity with these services, and also their own expression of needs. The intent was to gather data useful in improving service accessibility and delivery. In order to achieve this, data was collected from a number of sources, including human service agencies, Southeast Asian refugee prime sponsor agencies and Southeast Asian refugees directly. (TAC Abstract/Author)

Needs Assessment ...

The following references (identified by their bibliography number) also contain some information relevant to category 2C:

1B.13, 1B.47

1C.03, 1C.21

1E.20, 1E.28, 1E.40, 1E.51, 1E.59

2F.02, 2F.04, 2F.06, 2F.39

2G.05, 2G.07

3A.09

3C.04

3D.01

4.07

5A.05, 5C.08

The reader is advised to refer to the above references for more information regarding this category.

2D.01

Bloombaum, M., Yamamoto, J., James, Q. 1968. Cultural stereotyping among psychotherapists. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 32(1), 99.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This paper describes a series of interviews that were obtained from practicing psychotherapists. Their attitudes towards Mexican-Americans, Chinese-Americans, Negroes, Japanese-Americans, and Jews were investigated. 22.6% were culturally stereotypic in terms of imputations of superstitiousness, changeability in impulse, grasp of abstract ideas, and distinction between illusion and facts, while 79% were subject to more subtle stereotypic attitudes. (TAC Abstract)

2D.02

Boehnlein, J. K. 1987. Culture and society in post-traumatic stress disorder: Implications for psychotherapy. American Journal of Psychotherapy, 41(4), October 1987, 519-530.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cambodian, General

The author suggests that in the cross-cultural psychotherapy of post-traumatic stress disorder, anthropological and sociological perspectives can contribute to a more comprehensive diagnostic formulation. Approaches to treatment and implications for cross-cultural psychotherapy are described. Case studies of Cambodian females (aged 24 and 47) and therapeutic approaches to each are presented. Subjects had survived internment in concentration camps in Cambodia, and their post-traumatic symptoms were exacerbated by factors such as immigration, separation from past traditions, and change in social status. ((c) APA)

2D.03

Castro, F. G. 1977. Level of acculturation and related considerations in psychotherapy with Spanish speaking/surnamed clients (occasional paper no. 3). Los Angeles, California: University of California, Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research Center.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

This monograph (1) presents a field study of the effects of the level of acculturation on the Spanish-speaking/surnamed (SS/S) patient's desire to continue or discontinue in psychotherapy and (2) discusses the types of psychotherapy thought to be most appropriate and beneficial to the needs of these clients. Impaired communication and diminished favorable expectancies are the two factors identified as leading to dissatisfaction with therapy and premature termination by SS/S clients. For these clients, a two phase process of psychotherapy involving the establishment of a trusting patient-therapist relationship and the use of an action problem solving technique is seen to be most beneficial. A creative blend of crisis intervention techniques coupled with assertive training techniques is proposed as the most effective combination for providing quality psychotherapeutic aid for SS/S clients. (Author Abstract/edited)

2D.04

Charles, C. 1986. Mental health services for Haitians. In H. P. Lefley, P. B. Pedersen (Eds.). Cross-cultural training for mental health professionals. 183-198. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Haitian

This article describes cultural and historical characteristics of the Haitian refugee population in the United States. The unique mental health problems facing Haitians in the United States today are discussed, as are intervention strategies. There is also a section on the Haitian traditional supernatural belief system, Vodou, and its relevance as a therapeutic system. Specific treatment issues described by the author include reality problems, acculturation problems, and the issue of ethnic self-depreciation. Areas of strength that can be used in a therapeutic setting and adaptive strategies are outlined. These include: (1) Haitian identity and moral pride; (2) The strong family system; (3) A sense of pride, stability and continuity supported by attachment to tradition; (4) A flexible margin for survival; (5) An orientation towards achievement; (6) Group commitment; and finally, (6) Cooperation. (TAC Abstract)

2D.05

Cohen, R. E. Borderline conditions: A transcultural perspective. Unpublished manuscript, Harvard Medical School, undated.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Factors affecting the interaction between therapist and patients with borderline conditions are discussed within the transcultural framework of psychiatric diagnosis and treatment of borderline states. It is recognized that therapists generally classify and treat symptoms based on the values and experiences of their own culture and psychiatric training. It is posited that when therapists and patients come from different cultural backgrounds potential problems and areas of dissonance occur. In order to better understand the influence of transcultural factors on the success of therapeutic intervention in borderline cases the author focuses on the following areas: (1) Attempting to identify the socio-cultural factors that influence and modify the doctor-patient relationship in the treatment of borderline states; (2) Indicating the need to reconceptualize the theory of dynamic psychotherapy in the light of diverse cultural and social factors; and (3) Emphasizing the need to develop interventive skills incorporating sociological and anthropological findings. (Author Abstract/edited)

2D.06

Cohon, J. D. 1977. The Trauma Syndrome: Identification, treatment and referral of commonly seen problems. Paper presented at the Northern California Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program Conference, San Francisco, California, August 1-2, 1977.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

This paper provides counselors and social service case workers serving Southeast Asian refugees in Northern California with guidelines for identifying, treating and making referrals of clients with emotional problems. Symptoms of psychological stress endemic to migrant populations are outlined. Special attention is given to the identification of emotional disturbance in children and the recognition of clues indicating suicidal intent in all age groups. Difficulties involved in treating the culturally different are addressed, and techniques are suggested to minimize these problems. A bibliography is attached. (NIUCSEAS Abstract/TAC edited)

2D.07

Cortese, M. 1979. Intervention research with Hispanic Americans: A review. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 1(1), 4-20.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

This evaluation of fifteen published studies of psychotherapy and behavior modification research on Hispanics examines the contention that intervention therapies should be modified to accomodate critical social, cultural, or ethnic variables. Three evaluation criteria are used: (1) The manner of classifying the subjects by ethnicity; (2) The stage of intervention; and (3) The experimental design. Some of the studies suggest that methodologies which deemphasize self-disclosure or client interaction are more effective with Hispanics; others challenge the notion that matching the client and counselor by ethnicity is always preferred by the Hispanic client. However, it is argued in this review that no firm conclusions can be derived because of the paucity of research and the failure of researchers to properly define the variable of ethnicity. More research is urged, and six recommendations for the accurate determination of client ethnicity are offered. (HMHR Abstract)

2D.08

Del Castillo, J. C. 1970. The influence of language upon symptomatology in foreign born patients. American Journal of Psychiatry, 127(2), 242-244.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Based upon experiences with bilingual patients who showed psychotic symptoms in interviews held in their native language but not in those conducted in foreign languages, the author suggests that a theoretical explanation can be found which will be helpful in treating the patients as well as understanding the phenomenon. It is postulated that the effort of communicating in another language produces unconscious vigilance over the emotions. (Journal Abstract/edited)

2D.09

Hynes, K., Werbin, J. 1977. Group psychotherapy for Spanish-speaking wormen. Psychiatric Annals, 7(12), 52-63.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic; Cuban; Mexican American; Guatemalan; El Salvadorian

The phenomenon of ten Spanish-speaking women in a Northern California suburb interacting in a group therapy setting is examined and evaluated. Group sessions, conducted in Spanish, were led by an Anglo, Spanish-speaking public health nurse and a psychiatrist born and educated in Cuba. The ten members of the group included Mexican Americans, Nicaraguans, and El Salvadorians. Ages ranged from 35 to 68, with most of the women in their forties. Presenting problems included loneliness, sacrificial and obsessional attitudes toward children, and widespread and severe somatic complaints. Over time, the many positive changes that took place in these women indicate that Spanish-speaking women in the United States can benfit from group psychotherapy experience and can become dynamically involved in it, even when the therapists come from distinctly different cultures than the group members. (HMHR/TAC edited)

2D.10

Ibrahim, F. A. 1985. Effective cross-cultural counseling and psychotherapy: A framework. The Counseling Psychologist, 13(4), October 1985, 625-638. Division of Counseling Psychology.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This article presents strategies to enhance effectiveness in cross-cultural counseling and psychotherapy encounters. A major assumption is that a coherent orientation is needed that includes cultural differences yet transcends them. An understanding of one's own world view and the client's world view are key elements in enhancing corss-cultural effectiveness. Other strategies that can enhance cross-cultural counseling and psychotherapy include an understanding of the clients' and helpers' structures of reasoning or psychotopology and how they influence communication among people. These are discussed. (Author/TAC)

2D.11

Kinzie, J. D. Leung, P., Bui, A., Ben, R., Keopraseuth, K. O., Riley, C., Fleck, J., Ades, M. 1988. Group therapy with Southeast Asian refugees. Community Mental Health Journal, 24(2), Summer 1988, 157-166.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian

This report describes a one-year experience with a new program of group therapy for Southeast Asians who were treated in a psychiatric program for Indochinese refugees. Cultural factors involving communication styles, respect for authority, and traditional social relationships greatly influence the group process. Socialization experiences which encouraged traditional activities and practical information were the most acceptable medium by all the groups. Psychological issues of losses, cultural conflicts, and persistent discussion of somatic symptoms were voiced throughout the activities. Formal group psychotherapy was periodically useful in some groups. Flexibility, meeting concrete needs, keeping a bicultural focus, and maintaining the individual therapy sessions contributed to the acceptance by the patient. (Author Abstract)

2D.12

Kinzie, J. D. Fleck, J. 1987. Psychotherapy with severely traumatized refugees. American Journal of Psychotherapy, 41(1), January 1987, 82-94.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Severely traumatized refugees often suffer from chronic and complicated stress disorders such as the Post-traumatic Stress Disorder. To diagnose and provide therapy for these patients is often difficult. Based upon observations of chronic post-traumatic stress disorders in refugees from many countries, the authors suggest treatment approaches. (TAC Abstract)

2D.13

Kinzie, J. D. Leung, P., Boehnlein, J. K., Fleck, J. 1987. Antidepressant blood levels in Southeast Asians: Clinical and cultural implications. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 175(8), August 1987, 480-485.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian

After long-term treatment with tricyclic antidepressants (TCA), the TCA blood levels of 41 depressed Southeast Asian patients (aged 19-64) were determined by high-pressure liquid chromatography. No detectable medicine level was found in 25 of the patients and a therapeutic level by American standards was found in only six, indicating a high incidence of noncompliance. A Cambodian subgroup, however, was significantly more compliant than either the Vietnamese or Mien groups. After patient education and a discussion of problems and benefits of medicine, compliance improved with Vietnamese and Cambodians but not with the Mien. The relation of compliance to the occurrence of post-traumatic stress disorder and to cultural beliefs about illness is discussed. ((c) APA)

2D.14

LeVine, E. S., Padilla, A. M. 1980. Crossing cultures in therapy: Pluralistic counseling for the Hispanic. Monterey, California: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

In recent years there has been a growing need for effective therapeutic and counseling techniques for use with people other than majority group members. The use of traditional therapeutic approaches with ethnic or racial minority group members has increasingly been challenged, and the term "pluralistic counseling" has emerged to describe counseling techniques that are geared to the culture, language, and socioeconomic position of minority individuals. In this book, the authors present systematically the basic concepts of pluralistic counseling and show how they may be applied in therapy with the Hispanic client. The principles themselves, however, can be applied with appropriate modifications to therapy with people from any minority group. The book starts with a discussion of the relationship between culture and personality, and then proceeds to an examinination of the elements of pluralistic counseling. An analysis of historical differences, life-style differences, and dilemmas confronting Hispanics in the United States is presented. The authors explore the sources of psychological stress and maladjustment, and suggest modes of intervention from a pluralistic perspective. The numerous case histories used throughout the book serve as concrete, real-life illustrations of the principles discussed. A glossary of Spanish words and phrases used in the text is also included. (Author Abstract/TAC edited)

2D.15

Lopez, S., Hernandez, P. 1986. How culture is considered in evaluations of psychopathology. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 176(10), 598-606.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

A mail survey was conducted to explore how mental health professionals take culture into account in their evaluations of psychopathology and in assessing their reported attitudes toward the role of culture in their work. The respondents were 118 licensed social workers, psychologists and psychiatrists from the state of California. Their reported attitudes and behavior represent a culturally sensitive position. For example, 83% of the sample indicated that they consider culture for most or all of their culturally different patients. A total of 96 therapists provided brief case summaries describing how they took culture into account for a given patient. A qualitative analysis revealed that culture is considered throughout the evaluation and treatment process. Futhermore, 35 case summaries referred to changes in the therapists' clinical evaluations as a result of considering culture. All but three of the case summaries indicated that clinicians judged the problems to be less severe or less pathological when thought to be cultural in nature. The risk of dismissing actual psychopathology as culturally normative behavior is considered. (TAC Abstract/Author)

2D.16

Matsushima, N. W., Tashima, N. 1982. Summary - Mental health treatment modalitites of Pacific/Asian American practitioners. San Francisco, California: Pacific Asian Mental Health Research Project.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Pacific-Asian

The authors report on an exploratory-descriptive study to identify the range of mental health treatment modalities used with Pacific/Asian practitioners who have Pacific/Asian clients. Results indicated that treatment varied by client's ethnicity, value orientation and presenting problem. Therapists tended to use psychodynamic modalities with Western-oriented clients and phenomenological modalities with traditionally-oriented clients. Interpretive and structured styles were most frequently used while authoritative and confronting were least used. Further research is needed on relationship between treatment style and client values, ethnicity and background, treatment modality and therapist training, and ethnic-specific values and ethnic-community values. (NIMH Abstract/Edited)

2D.17

Mollica, R. F., Wyshak, G., Coelho, R., Lavelle, J. 1986. The Southeast Asian psychiatry patient: A treatment outcome study. Paper funded by the U.S. Federal Office of Refugee Resettlement - National Demonstration Project. Brighton, Massachusetts: The Indochinese Psychiatry Clinic.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

This report presents the major findings of the research of the Indochinese Psychiatry Clinic's (IPC) National Demonstration Project. It focuses primarily on the following: 1) a description of IPC's treatment model, 2) a profile of IPC's Southeast Asian refugee patient, 3) evaluation of the degree of improvement in symptoms of IPC's patients over a six month treatment period, and 4) the public policy implications of the IPC's major research findings. Results of the study indicate that seriously ill Southeast Asian psychiatry patients can respond well to a professionally-led team approach within a primary care setting. The Southeast Asian clinician is a key component of this team. Specialized psychiatric services for Southeast Asian refugees are needed in order to provide effective treatment for their medical, psychiatric, and social handicaps. Clinical expertise in evaluating and treating trauma victims is also required. Epidemiologic studies in the refugee communities are vital for public policy planning, since clinical studies (such as IPC's treatment outcome study) cannnot reveal the true prevalence of serious psychiatric disorders in the community. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2D.18

Nishio, K, Bilmes, M. 1987. Psychotherapy with Southeast Asian American Clients. Professional Psychology: Research and Practice, 18(4), 342-346.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

The number of Asian Americans has increased significantly in the United States because of politial and geographical dislocations. Great emotional stress results from these dislocations, and there is an urgent and growing need for mental health services capable of serving this minority group. Nevertheless, existing American professional training is ill-equipped to provide the skills and knowledge necessary to meet adequately the needs of our Asian-American neighbors. This article analyzes the problem and presents a number of case studies with recommendations for effective psychotherapeutic work with these clients. (Author/TAC edited)

2D.19

Pedersen, P. 1983. The cultural complexity of counseling. International Journal for the Advancement of Counseling. 6, 177-192.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This article examines issues in the area of cross-cultural counseling. It argues that there are several consequences of examining intercultural criteria of counseling in terms of balance and complexity. 1) In judging the validity of any approach to counseling, it will be important to first consider the basic underlying assumptions of that approach, and the extent to which they are either objective or subjective. 2) There is a need to accept the multiplicity of variables which are introduced by cultural considerations. 3) There is an opportunity to develop a sense of balance among the complex variables of intentional counseling. This requires an awareness of the positive and negative values in balance for the counseling relationship. (Author/TAC)

2D.20

Pedersen, P. 1986. The cultural role of conceptual and contextual support systems in counseling. AMHCA Journal, 8(1), 35-42.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

All counseling approaches presume a culturally learned conceptual framework and culturally appropriate contextual preference for counseling. As a result of many counselors' disregard of the importance of culture in counseling relationships, three serious errors have frequently occurred in counseling. 1) To overemphasize the importance of a person's behavior and underemphasize the importance of the expectations or values that give those behaviors meaning. 2) To oversimplify various social system variables in counseling by emphasizing the most obvious aspects of a client's background. 3) To describe counseling as a primarily formal process that emphasizes the specialization of mental health services by trained professionals. This article discusses balance of formal and informal support systems, where balance refers to the condition of order and dynamic design in a context in which all elements, formal as well as informal, serve a useful and necessary function. The restoration of a harmonious, meaningful "value balance" applies an alternative social systems method to the more individualized goal of solving social problems. (Author/TAC)

2D.21

Sanders, D. S. 1978. Interdisciplinary approach in work with Vietnamese refugees. International Social Work, 21(4), 10-15.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

The sudden flux of Vietnamese refugees into the United States posed serious problems and challenged the ingenuity of all those who attempted to work with them in a helping role. The initial contacts that the refugees had on arrival were usually with the military and immigration officials. The use of an interdisciplinary approach from the outset, in work with refugees, can contribute to the effective settlement of refugees. The interdisciplinary approach seems particularily useful in exploring problem areas, in working with people of diverse racial backgrounds and in dealing with cultural problems faced by refugees. Educators, social workers, employment counselors and lawyers, for example, collectively could use their resources and skills and exert pressure to open up the opportunity structure for refugees. The social worker is in a good position to develop an effective plan of action involving the refugees themselves, to understand their likely value conflicts and to counteract the tendency to sterotype their behavioral patterns. Factors that should be considered in work with refugees are discussed. (Social Work Abstracts)

2D.22

Szapocznik, J., Rio, A., Perez-Vidal, A., Kurtines, W., Santisteban, D. 1986. Family effectiveness training (FET) for Hispanic families. In H. P. Lefley, P. B. Pedersen (Eds.). Cross-cultural training for mental health professionals. 245-261. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

This article discusses an early intervention/prevention modality in which individual behavior problems are viewed within the context of the family system. From this perspective, early prevention requires the use of interventions designed to strengthen the family system against the potential for future behavioral problems. The model recognizes a normative componenet of the acculturation process which is closely related to the amount of exposure to the host culture. It is the authors' contention that in families where members are characterized by culturally related differences, the typical intergenerational differences found with families of adolescents are exacerbated by cultural differences. The Family Effectiveness Modality (FET) includes intervention strategies that are aimed at current or existing structural family disfunctions and prevention strategies that are designed to strengthen the family to deal with potential future stressors such as intergenerational and interculutral conflicts that tend to weaken and disrupt healthy family functioning, minimizing the likelihood of emergence of the Behavior Problem Syndrome in adolescents. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2D.23

Szapocznik, J., Santisteban, D., Kurtines, W., Perez-Vidal, A., Hervis, O. 1984. Bicultural Effectiveness Training: A treatment intervention for enhancing intercultural adjustment in Cuban American families. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 6(4), 317-344.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

This report describes a treatment intervention for enhancing intercultural adjustment in Cuban American families. Bicultural Effectiveness Training (BET) is a clearly defined and easily replicable, culturally sensitive intervention that targets on a specific problem area: intergenerational conflicts and conduct disorders in adolescents, either provoked or exacerbated by the stress of acculturation and cross-cultural adaptation. Previous research on acculturation, biculturalism and adjustment are reviewed and the basic and theoretical features of the BET model are discussed. The BET intervention modality described in this paper was designed to capitalize on certain features of culture conflict in order to ameliorate acculturative stress. By reducing culture conflict and acculturative stress BET enhances adjustment in Cuban American families and reduces conduct disorders in adolescents. BET teaches family members that skills for effective functioning in different value contexts (cultural or otherwise) can be viewed as complementray and enriching to the individual. (Author Abstract)

2D.24

Taketomo, Y. 1986. Toward the discovery of self: A transcultural perspective. Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis, 14(1), 69-84.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Japanese-American

Demonstrates the relevance of the cultural context of adolescent and postadolescent growth to a transcultural understanding of patients, using the case of a 26-yr-old Japanese woman, married to a US intellectual, who entered a 3-yr, 100-session analysis to discover herself. During an analytically oriented type of psychotherapy, she was helped to arrive at a more mature understanding of her Japanese origins at the same time that she acquired the ability to repond affirmatively to the opportunities of her new American life. ((c) APA)

2D.25

Vontress, C. E. 1969. Cultural barriers in the counseling relationship. The Personnel and Guidance Journal, 48, 11-17.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General; Black

This article discusses cultural barriers that can impede a counselor-client relationship. These barriers include 1) racial attitudes, 2) ignorance of the client's background, 3) language barrier, 4) client's unfamiliarity with counseling, 5) self-disclosure reserve, and 6) sex and race taboos. In-service and pre-service training should be provided counselors if these barriers are to be bridged. (TAC Abstract)

2D.26

Wrenn, C. G. 1962. The culturally encapsulated counselor. Harvard Educational Review, 32(4), 444-449.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This article describes certain cultural encapsulations against which counselors should guard: 1) the tendency to surprised or disbelieving regarding changes in truth, 2) cushioning in academic cocoons which have little reference to our total culture, 3) the assumption that it is safe to draw upon one's own educational or vocational experience in counseling. Counter-measures include: 1) unlearning, 2) checks on the continued accuracy of information, 3) accept different ways of thinking, 4) eliminate the tendency to be self-righteous. (TAC Abstract)

Treatment ...

The following references (identified by their bibliography number) also contain some information relevant to category 2D:

1A.03, 1A.44, 1A.48

1B.02

1D.19

2A.21, 2A.27, 2A.37, 2A.38

2C.07

2E.08

2F.11, 2F.17, 2F.19, 2F.20, 2F.30, 2F.35

2G.16, 2G.26, 2G.30

3A.12, 3A.13, 3A.25, 3A.43

3C.08

3D.10

3E.04, 3E.05, 3E.13, 3E.14

4.07, 4.08

The reader is advised to refer to the above references for more information regarding this category.

2E.01

Aylesworth, L. S. 1980. Mental health consultation and program development for Indochinese refugees in low density areas. Paper presented at a southern California Indochinese mental health conference. August 1980.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

Author stresses the use of consultation and education services to provide service to agencies in rural areas and/or areas with few Southeast Asians. Information needs to be presented to American sponsors to help the refugee population in their area. Author recommends working the "prime contact." (NIMH/TAC edited)

2E.02

Bliatout, B. 1982. Prevention of mental health problems. Paper presented at the Conference on Refugee Mental Health sponsored by the Department of Health and Human Services and the University of Kansas, Kansas City, Missouri. May 1982.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

Suggestions concerning utilization of community self-help systems and possible solutions to tackle mental health problems. The author favors the self-help network which consists of the clan elders, churches and voluntary agencies and traditional healers. Recommendations to the refugee resettlement and social service agencies are summarized as follows: 1) Resettle refugees in an American community but maintain the fabric of family life and kinship. 2) Assist refugees to obtain information of and help those family members in their home country. 3) Evaluate their physical status to alleviate their anxiety concerning the noxious effect of biological weapons. 4) Extend genuine friendship to promote mutual sharing. 5) Acknowledge former status of community leaders or army oficers. 6) Explore opportunities that allow full use of their skills. 7) Give special attention to the elderly and women. 8) Learn more about Southeast Asian culture. 9) Respect and support their cultural practices. 10) Orient them about American expectations, customs and laws. 11) Integrate Southeast Asian and Western healers in treatment of mental health problems. 12) Encourage education of Hmong health and mental health professionals. 13) Solicit help and advice from Hmong clan leaders. Last, but not least, refugees sould be encouraged to be independent and contributing members of society rather than overdependent on agencies. (NIMH Abstract/TAC edited)

2E.03

Borman, L. D. 1984. Self-help/mutual aid in changing communities. Social Thought, 10(3), 49-62.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The development of self-help, or mutual-aid, groups as an "adaptive strategy" appears to be successful with refugee populations. These groups consist of those who share a common condition, symptom, experience, or heritage. They are voluntary, self-governing, self-regulating associations that emphasize solidarity among peers, self-reliance, and commitment to the group's common purpose. Self-help groups are well-suited to the needs of refugees, who should participate fully in designing and implementing plans for their own advancement. The experience and wisdom of refugee populations need to be recognized and considered in decision making that affects their lives. This approach may involve a new kind of communication, openness, and partnership between distinctive populations and the professionals and agencies concerned with their welfare. Examples of successful collaborations between self-help groups and professionals are provided, as are new strategies for aiding refugee populations. (Social Work Abstracts)

2E.04

Boulette, T. R. 1977. Preventive mental health strategies for the low income Spanish-speaking. In A. M. Padilla, E. R. Padilla (Eds.). Improving mental health and human services for Hispanic communities: Selected presentations from regional conferences. 51-56. Washington, D. C.: National Coalition of Hispanic Mental Health and Human Service Organizations.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

Social and economic oppression and the resultant poverty conditions have serious deleterious psychological consequences for the Spanish-speaking. Such socially oppressive influences have a more damaging eeffect on families who are most vulnerable. mental health programs designed to strengthen the family unit, and thereby decrease its vulnerability, have been designed and used successfully in Santa Barbara County, California. By using primary prevention strategies based on Coplan's theories of preventive psychiatry and modified to fit the lifestyle of the Spanish-speaking family, these programs have been effective in strengthening the positive mental health of the families served. Three service modalities are described: (1) A bilingual book (una familia sana) and television series that describes, explains and encourages use of available resources; (2) Educational coffee klatches (meriendas educativas) which encourage use of mental health services and provide basic mental health education to low income Spanish-speaking mothers; and (3) A family care center (el centro familiar) which provides a comprehensive training, services, and enrichment program for families. (HMHR Abstract)

2E.05

Boulette, T. R. Una familia sana - A healthy family. March 1975. Santa Barbara, California: Department of Mental Health of Santa Barbara County.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

Prepared by a nurse-educator and a psychiatric technician, this booklet is written especially for low income, Spanish-speaking parents to promote family mental health. In simple language and frank statements, basic mental health concepts are presented, in both Spanish and English, on six topics: marriage, birth, mother, father, child-rearing, and school experience. The importance of preventing marital, emotional and developmental illness as well as seeking counseling as soon as possible is recognized and emphasized. Indicators of emotional problems both in children and parents are listed along with explanations of how treatment will facilitate understanding and resolving these problems. Overall, this educational format decreases the mysterious or frightening aspects of the cause and treatment of emotional problems and encourages positive effort to improve family life by meeting the physical, emotional and spiritual needs of family members. (HMHR/TAC edited)

2E.06

Brammer, L. M. 1985. Nonformal support in cross-cultural counseling and therapy. In P. Pedersen (Ed.). Handbook of cross-cultural counseling and therapy. 87-92. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Most counseling around the world is performed through nonformal helping groups of friends and relatives in a support network. These groups have three basic forms: family and friends, community self-help programs, and occupational networks. This article discussed the characteristics of these forms, basic assumptions surrounding them, and research reports affirming their importance and effectiveness. In addition, skills involved in support networking are briefly discussed, with respect to teaching these skills. (TAC Abstract)

2E.07

Cagel, W. P. 1977. The use of community workers in a Spanish speaking community. In E. R. Padilla, A. M. Padilla (Eds.). Transcultural psychiatry: An Hispanic perspective (monograph no. 4),. 67-71. Los Angeles, California: Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research Center.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

The utilization of community workers by Olive View Community Mental Health Center in San Fernando, Los Angeles County is described. The success of the Center in treating Spanish-speaking patients since the workers joined the staff in 1971 is documented. The unique ways in which community workers can be used include community relations, outreach, continuity of care, home visits, liaison with other community agencies, and therapy. (HMHR Abstract)

2E.08

Cohon, J. D., Lucey, M., Paul, M., Penning, J. L. 1986. Preventive mental health in the ESL classroom: A handbook for teachers. New York: American Council for Nationalities Service.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This handbook is targeted toward ESL instructors, though other professionals and paraprofessionals may also benefit from it. It is divided into three main sections: a user's guide to primary prevention theory, a section on the application of primary prevention and the promotion of mental health in the ESL classroom and finally, a list of resources. It provides an analysis of emotional difficulties refugees face and offers practical advice to ESL teachers. Strategies and activites that can be used to help develop coping skills and promote mental health among the students are provided. Specific issues addressed include enhancing self-esteem, developing a feeling of success, developing pride in cultural heritage, developing a support system, developing a sense of security, stress management, and daily coping skills. The last section of the handbook contains an annotated list of materials on 1) refugee cultures and their influence on subsequent adaptation, 2) mental health theory, 3) community resources, and 4) ESL theory and approaches. (TAC Abstract)

2E.09

Doan, H. T., Condie, S. J. 1980. To what extent can Vietnamese social organizations serve as a means to prevent mental health problems of the refugees? Southwestern Sociological Association.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

Reported is a study of several organizations which serve Vietnamese refugees, assessing the extent to which they can serve as a means of preventing mental health problems among the refugees. The traumatic removal of the refugees from their homeland coupled with the acculturation and adaptation problems have added to the need for mutual support organizations. These organizations, whose activities center around communal houses (dinh), reflect the cultural background of the refugees who came from an agrarian society. Interviews were conducted with leaders and members of these organizations and a number of mental health centers serving Vietnamese patients. Perceptions as to the extent to which these social organizations can be used as a means to prevent mental health problems were compared. (Author Abstract/ Copyright Sociological Abstracts, Inc.)

2E.10

Kuo, W. H., Tsai, Y. M. 1986. Social networking, hardiness and immigrant's mental health. Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 27, 133-149.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Previous investigations of immigrant mental health hospitalization rates have accumulated inconclusive evidence in regard to native-foreign differentials. We attempt to examine factors that protect voluntary immigrants from psychological impairment. Unlike existing studies, which tend to regard immigrants as merely reactive to stressful life changes accompanying immigration, we assume immigration can be used as a vehicle for personal advancement. We hypothesize that the immigrant's activism in cultivating social networks in the receiving society, and hardiness in the personality repertoire, are the chief means of ameliorating strain. Also examined are issues related to (1) the nature of social networks, (2) ties to the immigrant community and to the host society, and (3) how these ties influence adaptation. (Author)

2E.11

Mollica, R. F., Ott, R. J., Lavelle, J., Lockwood, H., Coelho, R., Stephans, L., Evans, R., Cofield, S. 1985. Refugee mental health national demonstration project. U.S. Federal Office of Refugee Resettlement, Grant #83-PD-MA-160.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

This paper describes the clinical and education programs of the grant agencies (Indochinese Psychiatry Clinic (IPC), Metropolitan Indochinese Children and Adolescent Services (MICAS), and the Boston University Indochinese Paraprofessional Training Center (IPTC). The major objectives of the programs are outlined and results are discussed. Areas of discussion include the clinical utilization of Southeast Asian paraprofessionals, clinical program integration of IPC and MICAS, integration of training programs, and community education and training. Appendices describe outcome studies of Boston University's IPTC training program, the MICAS summer school, and an outcome treatment study. (TAC Abstract)

2E.12

Nolde, T. Smillie, C. 1987. Planning and evaluation of cross-cultural health education activities. Journal of Advanced Nursing, 12(2), March 1987, 159-165.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This paper was written to assist health professionals who are or who are planning to undertake health education activities with people of a different culture. The focus is on the educative function of health promotion. A short summary of relevant learning theory is presented. Some obstacles (pitfalls) encountered in cross-cultural transfer of information, knowledge and skills are presented and the effects of this learning process on the learner and teacher are explored. Examples of possible conflict situations drawn from the authors' experiences and research are presented. Variables which influence planning and implementation of health education in cross-cultural settings are examined. A cyclical model which identifies critical questions to be asked and decisions to be made in a four-phased process of assessment, planning, implementation and evaluation is described for the use of health educators in transcultural settings. The need for systematic cultural assessment prior to planning is stressed to ensure relevancy, acceptance and positive outcome of programs. Cooperative efforts of health educators with existing systems and traditional teachers and involvement of clients during all phases of the decision making process are suggested. (Author Abstract)

2E.13

Olson, S. K., Brown, S. L. 1986. A relocation support group for women in transition. Journal of Counseling and Development, 64(7), March 1986, 454-455.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Describes a support group offered to women who have recently experienced geographic relocation, the purpose of which is to help members work through negative aspects of their moves so that they can acclimate themselves to their new environment. (Social Work Abstracts)

2E.14

Racine, M. M. 1984. Why literacy in the native language: The case of adult Haitian illiterates. Papers in the Social Sciences, 4, 61-77.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Haitian

Contends, on the basis of experience with illiterate Haitian refugees and a literature review on bilingual education, that illiterate Haitian adults should first become literate in their native language (Creole) before achieving literacy in English. An adult learner who is taught literacy in his/her native language acquires reading skills much faster than if taught in another language, which provides the necessary reinforcement for continued effort in the second language. The background of Haitian refugees and the environmental and linguistic problems they face in the US are examined. (Popline)

2E.15

Sewell, C. B., Hamilton, C. J., Fein, E. 1985. Social work practice with West Indian immigrants. Social Casework: The Journal of Contemporary Social Work, 66(9), 563-568.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: West Indian

When West Indians come to live in North America, they encounter conflicting values about the work ethic, child rearing, and therapy, among other related issues. Children, in particular, have problems with assimilation, with the double standards their parents impose for boys and girls, and with school and peer pressures. A social service agency developed a program to meet the needs of this group. The program incorporates in-service staff training in cultural issues, deliberate efforts to make clients feel comfortable with counseling, direct services provided by West Indian therapists, a specially designed family life enrichment curriculum, and consultation to the schools by West Indian staff. Case examples illustrate the use of each of these services. The advantages and disadvantages of racially matching patients and therapists are discussed, as are the difficulties involved in demonstrating an agency's commitment to making extra efforts at outreach. (Author/Social Work Abstracts)

2E.16

Westermeyer, J. 1987. Prevention of mental disorder among Hmong refugees in the U.S.: Lessons from the period 1976-1986. Social Science and Medicine, 25(8), 941-947.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

Scientifically valid, well controlled studies on the prevention of mental disorders are sparse. Nonetheless, much quasi-experimental and descriptive work does exist. Published findings permit an evaluation of the mental health effects of policies, procedures and programs designed for refugees. The federal government assigns legal status to refugees and is paramount in matters of refugee relocation and readjustment within its borders. In matters of social adjustment and prevention of mental disorder, agents of the federal government must consider the accumulation and distribution of knowledge, skill and expertise on refugee social and mental health issues; policies and procedures for relocation; premigration education, training, assessment, and orientation; postmigration support and acculturation; and the development of treatment resources to meet the mental health needs. Once refugees arrive in the United States of America, much of the actual implementation of policies and procedures has been left to state governments. At this level there have been neither the resources nor the expertise to develop programs for the mental health of refugees. Limited resources have been wasted and the mental health of refugees has been neglected or made worse by some state initiated programs. (Author Abstract)

2E.17

Whetstone, W. R. 1987. Perceptions of self-care in East Germany: A cross-cultural empirical investigation. Journal of Advanced Nursing, 12(2), March 1987, 167-176.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: East German

The purpose of this empirical investigation was replication for comparing self-care phenomena in a cross-cultural setting. Two self-reporting inventories were employed to measure perceptual dimensions of self-care agency and self-concept. Both inventories were translated into German and administered to a convenience sample of 17 adults living in an agricultural collective in East Germany. One research concern was the usability of American-constructed nursing assessment tools in another culture. Other research questions for cross-cultural comparisons of means were formulated. Self-care and self-concept were related in the East German sample. Self-care agency means for the East German sample were lower than for an American student sample. Study limitations are identified and cross-cultural implications of the findings for nursing are discussed. (Author Abstract)

2E.18

Williams, C. L. 1988. Prevention programs for refugees: An interface for mental health and public health. Journal of Primary Prevention.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Refugee movements impose tremendous psychological and physical trauma on survivors, making refugees a high risk group for psychopathology and psychosocial adjustment problems. Prevention programs based on public mental health principles are needed for refugees, but few exist, and none have been evaluated empirically to determine if they lower rates of illness or other psychosocial problems. This paper explores impediments to the development of prevention programming for refugees and describes public mental health strategies for the psychosocial problems of refugees. A necessary step towards the development of prevention programs is the recognition that a substantial body of knowledge exists about the refugee experience and its community mental health implications. Attention to prevention is important, particularly the need to evaluate empirically any prevention program's effectiveness with refugees. (Author Abstract)

Prevention, Promotion, and Outreach ...

The following references (identified by their bibliography number) also contain some information relevant to category 2E:

1A.01, 1A.33, 1A.48

1B.24, 1B.78

1E.22, 1E.40

2A.13, 2A.29, 2A.36, 2A.37, 2A.44

2B.12, 2B.17

2C.02, 2C.03, 2C.08, 2C.09

2D.23

2F.04, 2F.09, 2F.11, 2F.14, 2F.17, 2F.20, 2F.23, 2F.40, 2F.41, 2F.45

2G.01, 2G.20, 2G.38, 2G.42, 2G.46

3A.02, 3A.37, 3A.38, 3A.40

3B.03, 3B.05

3C.02, 3C.08

3D.01

3E.03

4.07

The reader is advised to refer to the above references for more information regarding this category.

2F.01

Abad, V., Ramos, J., Boyce, E. 1974. A model for delivery of mental health services to Spanish-speaking minorities. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 44(4), 584-595.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

A mental health program for Spanish-speaking minorities is described which takes into account unique Hispanic cultural and linguistic characteristics. The Spanish Clinic at the Connecticut Mental Health Center in New Haven provides services to the Hispanic population within a framework relevant to their needs, expectations, and cultural patterns. Its use of bilingual staff, a walk-in clinic, educational and preventive programs, collaboration with faith healers, as well as local political and religious leaders are discussed. (Journal abstract/edited)

2F.02

Anders, A., Parlade, R., Chatel, J., Peele, R. 1977. Why we did not establish a separate complete program for Spanish speaking patients. In E. R. Padilla, A. M. Padilla (Eds.). Transcultural psychiatry: An Hispanic perspective (monograph no. 4). 63-66. Los Angeles, California: University of California, Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research Center.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

The process behind a decision not to establish a separate hospital unit for Spanish-speaking patients is discussed. Basically, two positions and their supportive arguments are presented: (1) A totally separate unit will provide all services in a manner culturally sensitive and responsive to Latinos; and (2) A bilingual/bicultural coordinator and other bilingual/bicultural staff will provide sufficient services to Latino patients. An interesting aspect of this process is that the Spanish-speaking clinicians were strongly against the separate unit for these reasongs: (1) placing all Spanish-speaking patients on one ward would be discriminatory; and (2) the patients are American and not interested in segregation. Two aspects of the decision were emphasized: (1) that the Spanish-speaking professionals were likely to be the ones who adjusted well to American society; and (2) that the patients and their community should be consulted regarding their desire for separate facilities. (HMHR/TAC edited)

2F.03

Benyamini, K. 1987. Professional behavior during conditions of extreme community turmoil: The case of the removal of settlements from Sinai. Special issue: The price of peace: The removal of the Israeli settlements in Sinai. Journal of Applied Behavioral Science, 23(1), 131-137.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Israeli, General

The author presents a model of three strategies of professional behavior that can guide human service professionals and social researchers during instances of extreme community turmoil: (1) disregarding the crisis and following one's usual professional routines, (2) relinquishing one's professional stance and becoming personally immersed in the catastrophe, or (3) modifying one's behavior to suit the abnormal conditions. From retrospective interviews with six professionals, it was found that the practitioners chose the first strategy and the researchers chose the third. Professional, situational, and personal circumstances for these choices are analyzed. ((c) APA)

2F.04

Bestman, E. W. 1986. Intervention technique in the Black community. In H. P. Lefley, P. B. Pedersen (Eds.). Cross-cultural training for mental health professionals. 213-224. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Black

This chapter discusses issues germane to training staff in community entry, needs assessment, and utilization of leadership resources in broad-scale interventions affecting mental health in the Black community. Researchers in the University of Miami's Department of Psychiatry, using the hypothesis that individuals would be more responsive to a mental health agency which embraced their cultural systems, decided to develop a model for the delivery of service which emphasized the cross cultural approaches to care. The model itself was an outgrowth of research which was conducted on the health systems, practices and beliefs of the populations residing within the inner-city of Miami. Characteristics of the different components of the Black community are described as are intervention techniques in four major areas: community organization, criminal and juvenile justice, youth services, and finally, consultation and training. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2F.05

Boehnlein, J. K. 1987. A review of mental health services for refugees between 1975 and 1985 and a proposal for future services. Hospital and Community Psychiatry, 38(7), July 1987, 764-768.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

A lack of federal planning and foresight and an uneven and poorly coordinated network of state services have resulted in fragmented mental health care for the large number of Southeast Asian and other refugees who have entered the United States since 1975. The author reviews the history of mental health services for refugees between 1975 and 1985 and proposes the development of separate mental health and health services for refugees that are responsive to their political, social, economic, and cultural needs. Ideally the services would be provided within existing medical institutions and staffed by medical, psychiatric, and social services personnel assisted by culturally sensitive translators. The author outlines the role of government and organized psychiatry in shaping new programs for refugees and promoting their mental health. (Author Abstract)

2F.06

Brintnall, D. E. 1984. The development of a mental health services delivery system for refugees. This is a report submitted to the Office of Refugee Resettlement, Region III, under contract 130-84-0014. In National Service Center.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

This is a report on mental health issues for Southeast Asian refugees in the Philadelphia and Washington, D.C. metropolitan areas. It discusses the mental health problems of the refugees and proposes a model for a more effective delivery of mental health services. Specifically, this report examines cultural similarities and diversities and their relation to mental health. It discusses unmet mental health needs and proposes a model of community mental health service delivery. Available mental health resources are delineated and a bibliography is included. Ethnographic reports are appended. (TAC abstract)

2F.07

Brodsky, B. E. 1984. Sources of assistance for mental health problems in the Russian immigrant community. August 1984. Doctoral Dissertation. Adelphi University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Russian

A sample of 151 Russian immigrants living in New York City participated in a study that focused on the sources of assistance available to help them cope with mental health problems. Data were gathered by means of a questionnaire based on the Star Vignettes (Star, 1955) and on four reaction vignettes related to the immigration experience. The responses obtained from the Star Vignettes were compared to those obtained in Fandetti's (1974) study of Polish Americans and Italian Americans. Findings revealed that in regard to the Star Vignettes, the medical profession was the most preferred source of assistance among Russians. This group also cited physicians and medical facilities as a source of assistance more often than did Polish or Italian Americans. In addition, Russian immigrants were the only group to identify social workers and social service agencies as a source of assistance. In relation to the four other vignettes, informal resources were the most frequently identified sources of assistance among Russian immigrants, and social workers and social service agencies were cited as the second most important source of assistance by this group. (Social Work Abstracts)

2F.08

Bromley, M. A. 1987. New beginnings for Cambodian refugees: or future disruptions? Social Work, 32(3), May-June 1987, 236-239.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cambodian, General

This article describes a crisis intervention approach for dealing with Cambodian refugees that considers their unique cultural characteristics. It is maintained that the theoretical base appears to be a sound one from which to build treatment strategies. Six suggestions are given (e.g. Have enough information about the culture to permit interaction that is respectful of the client's sense of propriety in interpersonal relationships. Carefully describe your treatment approach and its rationale to the client.). ((c) APA)

2F.09

Cohen, R. E. Szapocznik, J. 1985. CAMP: An emergency relief model using a problem-solving approach. In J. Szapocznik, R. E. Cohen (Eds.). Coping with adolescent refugees: The Mariel boatlift. 39-58. New York, New York: Praeger Publishing.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

In April of 1980, 10,000 Cuban citizens stormed the grounds of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. Subsequently, some 1,000 unaccompanied minors came to the United States through what came to be known as the Mariel Boatlift. The Spanish Family Guidance Center, in the Department of Psychiatry of the Unversity of Miami School of Medicine was asked to aid in the resettlement effort. The authors present a problem-solving model for mental health refugee relief built on the Center's experience with this population. The model outlines the conceptual framework represented by CAMP, the program developed to provide comprehensive social, psychological, psychiatric, and medical care in the midst of rapidly changing environmental conditions. Components of the comprehensive mental health emergency relief model are carefully outlined. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2F.10

Cohon, J. D. 1979. A mental health training model for use with Indochinese refugees. Paper presented at the Third Fall Conference on Training in the Human Services, Ann Arbor, MI, October 21-24.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

The Indochinese Mental Health Project of the International Institute of San Francisco has as its major goal that of helping Southeast Asian refugees to receive training and to find employment in community mental health services in order that they may work with incoming refugee populations. Prospective trainees are evaluated and selected on the basis of their mental health profiles, competency in English, professional and educational interests, and their abilities to serve the Southeast Asian community. They are then provided with support that enables them to pursue courses of study leading to degrees or licenses in the mental health field. Trainees are then placed in public or private agencies where they are monitored by program supervisors. In addition, they are required to participate in several seminars that cover theories of human behavior, psychotherapeutic techniques, family therapy and casework, community psychiatry and primary prevention, etc. In addition to the training component, the Indochinese Mental Health Project conducts a series of weekend workshops for the purpose of training community members to function as community outreach workers. (NIUCSEAS Abstract)

2F.11

Freedman, A. 1977. The community mental health center in the inner city: Issues for the administrator. In E. R. Padilla, A. M. Padilla (Eds.). Transcultural psychiatry: An Hispanic perspective (monograph no. 4). 21-24. Los Angeles, California: University of California, Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research Center.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic, General

Since 1963 when the community mental health center program began, the centers encountering the most difficulty have been those in the central city. The leadership of such centers, particularly administrators and directors, should be aware of the following issues: (1) Approaches used with individuals who inhabit the catchment area; (2) Attitudes toward sharing leadership with community organizations; (3) Methods used for prioritizing community and center needs; (4) Goals for training and service programs; and (5) Methods of program development and evaluation. Suggestions for dealing with these issues are discussed. (HMHR/TAC edited)

2F.12

Galbis, R. 1977. Mental health service in a Hispano community. Urban Health, September 1977, 31, 33-35.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

Based on his experiences as director of Andromeda (a Washington, D.C. neighborhood mental health center), the author outlines issues and recommendations for members of the medical community who provide health services to Hispanics. First, special mental health programs for Hispanics must treat patients on their own terms, and they must have a staff that not only speaks the language fluently but is well-versed in the culture. Second, grass roots community facilities should be maintained at all costs, but it should be recognized that too much egalitarianism can breed chaos. These community sites should operate as medical facilities, with staff responsibilities clearly delineated and structure maintained in record-keeping and standard of care. Third, specific problems faced by the author's Andromeda Mental Health Center include patient lack of trust, present and action orientation, fear of hospitals, the elderly, and crisis intervention. It is concluded that future reports on other aspects of health care for Hispanics are both needed and anticipated by members of the medical community charged with service to this portion of the population. (HMHR Abstract)

2F.13

Gallegos, J. S. 1984. The ethnic competence model for social work education. Color in a White society. 1-9. Silver Spring, Maryland: National Association of Social Workers.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Ethnic competence is a set of procedures and activities to be used in acquiring culturally relevant insights into the problems of minority clients and the means of applying such insights to the development of intervention strategies that are culturally appropriate for these clients. Ethnic competence requires sensitivity and awareness in the assessment of the cultural implications and influences of the help-seeking process. A culturally sensitive intervention model must account for the role of language, socialization, and socially significant others in the diagnosis and evaluation of personal problems. Consideration of two concepts helps illustrate these points--the dual perspective and a help-seeking behavior model. The dual perspective is the conscious and systematic process of perceiving, understanding, and comparing simultaneously the values, attitudes, and behavior of the larger societal system with those of the client's immediate family and community system. As the dual perspective depicts the structure of the minority client or client system in situation, the help-seeking model illustrates the helping process. Another major aspect of the ethnic competence model is empowerment, which is used as a generic base or a value that can be both a process and a goal. Its aim is not only to enable nonminorities to work more effectively and competently with minorities, but to help minorities to bridge the gap in cross-cultural understanding and to determine their own agendas in social work education and practice. (Social Work Abstracts)

2F.14

Gavira, M., Vasquez, A., Holguin, P., Gentile, M., Tirado, J. 1977. A community mental health program for the Spanish speaking population in Chicago: Eight years of evolution. In E. R. Padilla, A. M. Padilla (Eds.). Transcultural psychiatry: An Hispanic perspective (monograph no. 4). 35-43. Los Angeles, California: University of California, Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research Center.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

The developmental history of a community mental health program in Chicago for an eight-year period is presented. During this timespan, changes in the political climate, community awareness, federal support, insititutional control and ethnic distribution of the catchment area brought about a metamorphosis. A program emphasizing training and research developed into a community program serving a large population of Latino residents. The discussion includes an analysis of the social and political forces involved in the development of each stage of the program, the contradictions which resulted, and the redefined goals and new strategies which allowed the program to survive this process should be helpful to others developing mental health programs for Spanish-speaking populations. Major changes discussed are: shift in the population to be served; move from a hospital-centered to a community-centered program; transition from Anglo professional staff to Latino, bilingual, paraprofessional and professional staff; addition of a community board; and change from federal to state funding. (Author/edited)

2F.15

Glassman, U., Skolnik, L. 1984. The role of social group work in refugee resettlement. Social Work with Groups, 7(1), 45-62.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

The wave of refugees who have arrived from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia presents a new challenge to social work. The macro-crisis surrounding this refugee immigration intensifies the needs traditionally experienced by all immigrant groups. Among these are the interrelated needs for education, support, community, and empowerment, each of which provides a potential arena for professional intervention. The structural and functional dimensions of the small group make it a promising modality for meeting these needs. One program deliberately designed and implemented with the group as a principal service delivery component is operated by the Adelphi University School of Social Work and funded by the Federal Office of Refugee Resettlement through the New York State Department of Social Services. Thus far approximately two hundred refugees have participated in some twenty groups. The refugees' needs provide the frame work that guides the examination of four representative groups. (Social Work Abstracts)

2F.16

Gold, S. J. 1987. Dealing with frustration: A study of interactions between resettlement staff and refugees. In S. C. Morgan, E. Colson (Eds.). People in upheaval. 108-128. New York, New York: Center for Migration Studies.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese, Soviet Jewish

Many difficulties arise in interactions between refugees and their resettlement staff. The interactions have a built-in potential to generate frustration. Clients and staff alike experience it under a wide variety of circumstances. This article discusses strategies adopted by Soviet Jewish and Vietnamese refugees and their respective resettlement staffs for dealing with frustration and accomplishing goals they feel are worthwhile. The provision and acceptance of refugee resettlement services involves inherent difficulties. Refugees are confused in their interactions with resettlement staff and frequently find themselves subjected to unfamiliar demands, prying questions, inaccurate stereotypes, and negative replies to their most pressing requests. Similarly, staff experience pressure from both managers and clients. While refugees seem uncooperative, unpunctual, and unable to accept advice, "higher-ups" often seem more concerned with politics than service and expect staff to indoctrinate clients and fill out masses of paper. Faced with the difficulties built into their interactions, both parties to the process (staff and clients alike) develop ways of working the system to maximize benefits and reduce psychic costs. (TAC/Author)

2F.17

Hallowitz, E., Reissman, F. 1967. The role of the indigenous nonprofessional in a community mental health neighborhood service center. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 37(4), 766-778.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

Methods for utilizing the particular skills and styles of indigenous non-professionals are discussed with respect to a mental health service program in New York City. The selection and training process of mental health aides is also described. (Journal Abstract/TAC edited)

2F.18

Heiman, E. M. 1974. The role of the psychiatrist in a neighborhood health center. Hospital and Community Psychiatry, 25(7), 470-472.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic, General

A description and evaluation of the role of the psychiatrist at a neighborhood health center is presented, as is the relationship of the psychiatrist and mental health services to health maintenance organizations. (HMHR/TAC edited)

2F.19

Hoffman, F. 1984. Clinical sociology and the acculturation specialty. American Sociological Association.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

Sudden arrival of refugees from Cuba created a need for new services and produced work for clinical sociologists with skills in acculturation and alcoholism treatment. The clinical work of an acculturation specialist as a culture broker who seeks to ease the transition between two potentially incompatible culture patterns in a Cuban refugee resettlement program, is described. Should acculturation be directed toward Anglo or Hispanic culture? Should confidentiality be rigid, or should prospective sponsors be informed of clients' every psychosocial problem? Should the environment be mobilized to repress behaviors dangerous to the collectivity? Clinical evaluations of dangerousness assume broader dimensions when force is excluded as a control strategy and clients are mental patients in an unlocked residential facility. Sociological perspectives may justify limiting access to the community for the few who are dangerous. Herein lie opportunities to observe people and to develop theories and critiques of theories about mental health. (Copyright Sociological Abstracts, Inc.)

2F.20

Ishisaka, H., et al. 1977. Mental health problems of Indochinese refugees. Unpublished transcripts. Seattle, Washington: Asian Counseling and Referral Service.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

Transcriptions of four audio-visual tapes on the delivery of culturally sensitive mental health services to Southeast Asian refugees. Tape 1 is a brief historical review. The evacuation circumstances and the resettlement process are presented to provide a context for understanding the stresses of the Southeast Asian population. Cultural change and conflict are discussed in the context of community life and family life. Tape 2 discusses cultural discontinuity in the aspect of individual functioning. Case examples are given to illustrate stressors as well as ways in which stress might be alleviated. A distinction is made between adjustive stress and psychotic reaction. Two types of diagnostic errors might be committed: to diagnose someone as psychotic when the client is not and not to diagnose someone as psychotic when he really is. The former error is by far the most common experienced by the ACRS. It is suggested that proper diagnosis must take into account not only traditional mental health and psychiatric technology but cultural factors as well. To elucidate, the author lists the guidelines of assessment developed by the ACRS staff. Tape 3 discusses family structure and individual roles within the family, with emphasis on the techniques involved in the assessment and treatment of marital strain. Tape 4 highlights the role of the worker, basic intervention strategies and treatment goals. The worker is cautioned against a direct problem approach and advised to observe rules of dress, conduct and speech. A major responsibility of the worker rests on showing the refugee functional and adaptable ways of coping with the American system. The ultimate goal is assisting the refugees toward a bicultural adjustment. (NIMH Abstract/TAC edited)

2F.21

Jenkins, S., Morrison, B. 1978. Ethnicity and service delivery. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 48(1), 160-165.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian; Black; Hispanic; Native American

To operationalize ethnic issues in service delivery, an ethnic commitment attitude scale was developed and administered to a national sample of social workers in traditional child welfare settings and minority workers in innovative ethnic settings. It was hypothesized that significant differences between workers in traditional and innovative agencies would be found. Results indicated that although cultural issues are diffuse, the Ethnic Commitment Scale identifies issues relevant to the ethnic dilemma. (HMHR Abstract/TAC edited)

2F.22

Kinzie, J. D. Manson, S. M. 1987. The use of self-rating scales in cross-cultural psychiatry. Hospital and Community Psychiatry, 38(2), February 1987, 190-196.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese, General

The authors review the use of seven psychiatric self-rating scales in cross-cultural research and practice and discuss some of the issues that limit their usefulness in cross-cultural settings. It is unclear whether any one scale can accurately assess the presence of psychiatric illness in different cultures because different cultures have specific ways of experiencing and reporting psychiatric disturbances. This limitation may be overcome through the use of culture-specific rating scales, such as the Vietnamese Depression Scale (VDS), whose development is described here. The authors' work on the VDS suggests that certain biological symptoms of depression may be universal but that psychological symptoms tend to be culturally rooted. The paper includes guidelines for using self-rating scales in cross-cultural psychiatry. (Author Abstract)

2F.23

Kline, L. Y. 1969. Some factors in the psychiatric treatment of Spanish Americans. American Journal of Psychiatry, 125(12), 1674-1681.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

Sociocultural factors in the psychiatric treatment of Spanish Americans (SA) in Colorado result in an underutilization of available psychiatric services and create special problems in the treatment of those who do seek help. Case studies of three Spanish American individuals, one female and two males, provide insight into their attitudes concerning emotional stress and psychiatric treatment. Psychiatric treatment is perceived by SA's as "Anglo" and not as a possible source of understanding and support. A solution to SA resistance to psychiatric treatment is the development of services utilizing the participation of community leaders and traditional healers. Psychiatric treatment may be made more effective through an open discussion by the SA of his feelings about Anglos without fear of retaliation by the therapist. (HMHR Abstract/TAC edited)

2F.24

Ladner, R. A., Ladner, S. 1976. Substance abuse and patterns of service utilization among single- and poly-drug abusing males and females: A tri-ethnic log-linear analysis. Unpublished manuscript (available from: Authors, Behavioral Science Research Corporation, 929 Majorca Avenue, Coral Gables, Florida 33134).

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic; Black

Treatment records of a population of 4,620 voluntarily admitted drug abusing males and females (Black, Hispanic and Anglo) were subjected to log linear modeling to determine the underlying relationships among patient sex, ethnicity, drug of choice, single vs. polydrug involvement, and choice of service site. The implications of these models for the development of treatment strategies are discussed, with an emphasis on the use of log linear analysis to control for utilization bias in the interpretation of treatment record statistics. (Author Abstract/TAC edited)

2F.25

Lefley, H. P. 1975. Approaches to community mental health: The Miami model. Psychiatric Annals, 5(8), 26-32.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban; Haitian; Bahamian; Puerto Rican; Black

The Miami, Florida, Jackson Memorial Hospital Community Mental Health Care Model evolved from the findings of a three-year study of the health systems, beliefs, and behaviors in the five major ethnic groups of their catchment area - Bahamians, Cubans, Haitians, Puerto Ricans, and Blacks. The findings indicate culturally patterned differences in (1) the clustering of symptoms, (2) culture-bound syndromes not recognized by the orthodox medical profession, and (3) perceptions of prevention, causation, and treatment of illness. It was determined that culturally specific therapeutic interventions were needed to deal with ethnic variables. Teams acting as resource specialists link consumers with appropriate service agencies, and they serve as catalysts in mobilizing neighborhood resources to deal with a variety of community mental health problems. The six sources of data in the projected evaluation model are discussed. Anticipated is a reduction in hospital recidivism and improvement in neighborhood social indicators over time. (HMHR Abstract)

2F.26

Marcucci, J. L. 1986. Khmer refugees in Dallas: Medical decision in the context of pluralism. Ph.D. Dissertation. Dallas, Texas: Southern Methodist University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cambodian (Khmer)

This study examines the resettlement of Khmer (Cambodian) refugees in Dallas, Texas with a specific focus on their utilization of medical care services for their children. Medical decisions are analyzed in a setting where cosmopolitan medical resources are available, permitting the research to sharply examine the context of medical pluralism. The emphasis is the relationship of utilization among medical care alternatives, and not the rates of medical choice. The intent is for an understanding of Khmer expectations regarding cosmopolitan medicine, and an assessment of those expectations which influence medical decisions for children. Another aspect is the effect that medical care delivery has upon their medical decisions. In the context of ten illness events, studied prospectively, economic, social, cultural, and biological factors are analyzed for the determination of incentives and constraints to health seeking behavior. A principal finding is that Khmer medical beliefs and practices define the experience of illness and its resolution, but do not restrict their use of cosmopolitan medical care. Accessibility to medical services is influenced by dimensions of pluralism which are negotiated by patrons for Khmer clients. (Author Abstract)

2F.27

Masuda, M. Lin, K. H. 1983. Impact of the refugee experience: Mental health issues of the Southeast Asians. Bridging Cultures: Southeast Asian Refugees in America. 32-49. Los Angeles, California: Asian American Community Mental Health Training Center.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

This paper considers the mental health service needs of Southeast Asians in the United States. It is composed principally of three parts: (1) A review of previous studies about the mental health problems in the refugee population. (2) A description of Southeast Asian cultures and their mental health practices and beliefs and (3) A discussion of their coping strategies and patterns of acculturation. The authors hope that mental health workers will better understand how the refugee experience impacts on people's lives, as well as how the different cultural backgrounds of Southeast Asians affect their adaptational processes, their coping mechanisms, and their interactions with our nation's welfare and health care institutions, particularly mental health agencies. ((TAC))

2F.28

McKinney, E. A., Young, A. T. 1985. Changing patient populations: Considerations for service delivery. Health and Social Work, 10(4), 292-299.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic; Southeast-Asian; Pacific Islander

Demographic trends in the United States over the next 65 years will have a major impact on how social services are organized and delivered. The fastest growing segment of the population during this time will be men and women aged 65 and older. Geographically, the Sunbelt (California, Texas and Florida) will become the new frontier. Hispanics will become the second largest population group, surpassing blacks by the year 2020. In addition, there will be a significant influx of new immigrants from Southeast Asia and from the Pacific Islands. In recent years there has been a dramatic rise in the number of single-parent households, especially those headed by women. And unless a radical change occurs immediately, by the year 2000, 100 percent of the population living below the poverty line will consist of female-headed households. The use of alcohol and other drugs by children and teenagers has also increased, as has the plight of the homeless and the mental health problems of adolescents. As the nature and needs of the populations that are social work's clientele change, so must the focus of the profession's efforts to deliver health care services. (Author/Social Work Abstracts)

2F.29

Michel, L. Gillieron, E. 1987. Psychotherapy and culture. Schweiz Arch Neurol Psychiatr, 138(1), 5-16.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This is a follow-up study of a group of patients of foreign origin for which an indication for analytic psychotherapy was found. The importance of mutual therapist-patient recognition is emphasized. It seems necessary that the patient masters the cultural and socio-economic environment in which he lives in order to open himself up to an intra-psychhic reality. Finally, the authors formulate the hypothesis that symptoms shown by the patient reveal indirectly adjustment disorders to the cultural environment. (Author Abstract)

2F.30

Moore, L. E. 1987. Doctoral dissertation, Therapist acculturation: Preference and perceived competence with Spanish speaking clients. Boston, Massachusetts: Boston University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

In order to provide culturally relevant mental health services the cultural background of the therapist as well as the client must be considered. In this study, the cultural background of Spanish-speaking therapists was assessed using level of acculturation. The major hypotheses tested were: (1) therapists prefer to work with clients with similar levels of acculturation to their own; (2) bicultural therapists match well with clients of all levels of acculturation; (3) low and high acculturation therapists match well with low and high acculturation clients respectively. Qualitative data was collected regarding the experiences of bilingual and bilingual/bicultural therapists who treat Hispanic clients.. Acculturation was measured with the Latino Bicultural Assessment Questionnaire (Camayd-Freixas and Amaro, 1984). Therapists were rated on level of acculturation between low (mostly or totally Latino) to high (mostly or totally North American or other). A therapist questionnaire developed for this study assessed match with clients regarding preference, competence, success, and comfort. The results indicated level of acculturation is not related to preference for clients. Bicultural therapists reported that they work best with middle and low level of acculturation clients. Low acculturation therapists report the best match with low acculturation clients. Level of acculturation was not related to match with clients for the high acculturation therapist group. Additional analyses revealed that subscales of the acculturation measure correlated differentially with the outcome variables. The subscale "cultural life" correlated with all of the outcome variables. The qualitative findings lend support to the survey data that there are advantages and disadvantages to being Latino or non-Latino when treating Latino clients. In addition, the influence of the work environment, attitudes toward acculturation, and ideas about the role of acculturation in therapy were investigated. Clinical issues regarding treatment of Latino clients by Spanish-speaking therapists are discussed. (Dissertation Abstracts)

2F.31

Murakawa, F. T. 1986. Doctoral dissertation, Effect of race and generation level on Asian Americans' perceptions of therapist effectiveness and therapist preference. Los Angeles, California: California School of Professional Psychology.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian

This study investigated the effect of therapist race and client generation level on Asian Americans' perceptions of therapist effectiveness and therapist preference. A stratified sampling procedure was utilized to recrruit eighty second and third generation Japanese and Chinese Americans according to ethnicity, generation, and sex. Subjects completed the Cultural Lifestyle Inventory to measure degree of acculturation. Subjects then listened to a tape recording of a simulated counseling session with an Asian American student. Depending on which experimental condition subjects were assigned to, the therapist on the tape was introduced as either Asian American or Caucasian. Subjects then completed the Counselor Effectiveness Rating Scale which consisted of four components - expertness, attractiveness, trustworthiness, and utility (preference). As predicted, second generation Asian Americans were less acculturated than third generation Asian Americans. Furthermore, Chinese Americans were more acculturated than Japanese Americans, and Japanese Americans were more culturally resistant than Chinese Americans. As predicted, second generation Asian Americans perceived the Asian therapist as more credible than third generation subjects. Second generation subjects also perceived the Asian therapist as more credible than the Caucasian therapist. However, the hypothesis that third generation subjects would perceive the Caucasian therapist as more credible was not supported. In addition, second generation Japanese Americans perceived the therapist as more credible than second generation Chinese Americans and third generation Japanese Americans, regardless of therapist race. Acculturation appears to influence how receptive an Asian American client will be to a Caucasian therapist. (Dissertation Abstracts/TAC edited)

2F.32

Olness, K. N. 1986. On "Reflections of caring for Indochinese children and youths." Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics 7(2), 129-130.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

Argues that US child health workers must be sensitive to varying cultural norms among the many ethnic groups that make up Southeast Asian refugees. Four examples of well-intentioned interventions that may be perceived as cruel insults are included. It is suggested that, unfortunately, refugees are unlikely to share these perceptions with Western health providers. (Popline)

2F.33

Pedersen, P. B., Marsella, A. J. 1982. The ethical crisis for cross-cultural counseling and therapy. Professional Psychology, 13(4), 492-500.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The ethical crisis of cross-cultural counseling and therapy results from the use of mental health assumptions, assessments, and interventions that were developed in one cultural context but implemented in a totally different one. This brief article has three goals: (a) to review evidence to determine if ethical guidelines sensitive to cross-cultural counseling and therapy are needed; (b) to discuss guidelines for cross-cultural research that have direct implications for cross-cultural counselors and therapists; and (c) to identify questions of ethics that come out of reading through APA guidelines that pertain to serving a multicultural population. This article identifies questions for discussion but does not offer solutions to shis extremely difficult crisis. The authors hope to encourage increased discussion and cooperation that will result in the development of ethical guidelines for cross-cultural counselors and therapists. (Journal Abstract)

2F.34

R. Alvarez. 1975. Delivery of services for Latino community mental health (monograph no. 2). Los Angeles, California: University of California, Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research and Development Program.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

Three areas vital to the delivery of services to Latino communities are examined. (1) Existing health care systems are overviewed, with suggestions for innovations at the organizational level. (2) Personality assessment and result interpretations are critically reviewed, and suggestions for different ways of interpreting results when dealing with Latinos are offered. Some directions for the development of more relevant tests are also suggested. (3) The third area is concerned with the development of professional personnel. An empirical experiment is recommended on the ethnic characteristics of therapists and the impact that ethnic cues might have on patients. Suggestions for developing a culturally sensitive therapeutic relationship between patient and therapist are made. (Author Abstract/edited)

2F.35

Robinson, B. E. 1985. Evaluating mental health services for Southeast Asian Refugees: Cross-cultural methodological issues. Working paper prepared for the Pacific Asian American Research Method Workshop, University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; and the 93rd Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association, Los Angeles, California. July 29-August 23; August 23-27. 1-35.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

Southeast Asian refugees have experienced a high level of trauma, stress, hardship, and family disruption while settling in the United States. These factors, in addition to significant dissonance between Asian and American cultures, frequently result in a high rate of depression and anxiety, disorientation and grief reactions. This paper describes the methodological issues involved in designing and implementing an evaluation study of two mental health programs for Southeast Asian refugees. These issues are discussed in some detail. The evaluation, design, and some preliminary results are also presented. (TAC Abstract)

2F.36

Rodenborg, N. 1986. A Western-style counseling office in Somalia: A case study of cultural conflicts in social work practice. International Social Work, 29(1) 43-55.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

A discussion examines a counseling office for refugees in Somalia. Although implemented by both the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Somalia's National Refugee Commission, the office follows only Western-style organizational patterns, which are incompatible with Somali culture. Organizational communication, structure, degree of formality, workers' autonomy and power, and hiring practices are discussed. It is concluded that refugees are poorly served because of cultural differences, and the general appropriateness of counseling in a developing country is questioned. (Author Abstracts)

2F.38

Rogers, T. J., Stasik, R. A. 1981. An assessment of the impact on mental health service providers by Southeast Asian refugees in Minnesota: A survey of 50 selected mental health service providers. Paper funded by a grant from the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, University of Minnesota.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

This report describes individuals in the Southeast Asian refugee population who have made use of mental health services in Minnesota. It also assesses the impact on and the needs of service agencies being effected. This report does not attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of the services. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2F.39

Smith, M. J. Ryan, A. S. 1987. Chinese-American families of children with developmental disabilities: An exploratory study of reactions to service providers. Mental Retardation, 25(6), December 1987, 345-350.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Chinese

Interviews with parents in 59 Chinese families of children with developmental disabilities uncovered some of the problems that these parents experienced because service providers did not speak their language. 23 of the children were mentally retarded, 14 had neurological impairment, 10 had a learning disability, 4 were autistic, 2 had cerebral palsy, and 2 had epilepsy. It is concluded that the lack of language-appropriate information concerning the nature of the handicap and the course of interventive actions seriously affected both the parents and the children at every point in service delivery. ((c) APA)

2F.40

Stone, D. D., Ray, C. G. Mental health services for Indochinese: Some helping and hindering forces. Paper presented at the Third Annual National Conference on Indochinese Education and Human Services. The National Association for Vietnamese-American Education.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

The United States has received a large influx of Southeast Asian refugees within the past fifteen years. Many of these individuals require services to reduce social or emotional problems. This article describes a program developed by a community mental health center designed to provide these services. The project design (consisting of a training phase and an outreach phase), as well as various organizational issues are discussed. Issues encountered in the training and supervision of the ethnic worker are examined. In addition, the difficulties many Western mental health professionals have in adjusting to the presence of interpreters, and the problem of the ineffectiveness of Western traditional therapies when applied to other cultures is discussed. (TAC Abstract)

2F.41

Sue, S., Zane, N. 1986. Therapists' credibility and giving: Implications for practice and training in Asian-American communities. In M. Miranda, H. Kitano (Eds.). Mental health research and practice in minority communities: Development of culturally sensitive training programs. 157-176. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian-American

The article concentrates on problems of service delivery and treatment. Asian-Americans in a college treatment facility were severely under-represented, more clinically disturbed, and more likely to attend fewer therapy sessions than non-Asian students. The authors feel that the differences may be due to the perception of Asian-Americans that psychotherapy is useless, foreign, and stigmatizing, and that only individuals with severe problems would tend to use psychiatric facilities. The high rate of premature termination was attributed to the clash of Asian cultural values with those of mainstream American values, as typified by Western-trained therapists. Treatment should match or fit the cultural lifestyles and experiences of clients. Knowledge of Asian-American cultures, including language facility and modification of traditional forms of treatment, is helpful. However, given the diversity of Asian-Americans and the variety of therapeutic models, the task of training and of devising appropriate treatment procedures appears almost insurmountable. (NIMH Abstract)

2F.42

Uba, L. 1987. Meeting the mental health needs of Asian Americans: Mainstream or segregated services. Professional Psychology, 13(2), April 1982, 215-221.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian-American

Mental health policy decision makers currently are asking whether mainstream or segregated mental health services could more effectively meet the unserved mental health needs of Asian Americans. This article examines (a) current barriers to the use of mental health services by Asian Americans, (b) advantages and disadvantages of three prototypical forms of culturally sensitive service delivery systems, and (c) conditions under which the three prototypes may be useful. The policy options discussed include providing services (a) in mainstream facilities in which all of the personnel are trained to provide culturally sensitive service providers, (b) in mainstream facilities in which there are teams of culturally sensitive service providers, and (c) in physically segregated facilities in which all of the personnel are trained to provide culturally sensitive services. (Author Abstract)

2F.43

Warwick, D. P. 1988. Culture and the management of family planning programs. Studies in Family Planning, 19(1), January-February 1988, 1-18.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Integrating family planning programs with local cultures can increase or undermine their effectiveness. Program design and organization will be influenced by kinship and reproductive decision-making, which varies across regions, racial and communal divisions, and religions. Program implementation depends on four aspects of culture: (1) the understanding, acceptance, and continued practice of family planning by clients; (2) the climate in the organizations responsible for fieldwork, which affects the disposition to work and the tasks to be done; (3) the ability and willingness of field implementers to do their work; and (4) the communities in which clients live, including collective attitudes toward family planning and local pressures put on clients to participate. The Indonesian family planning program is a case in which these elements of culture are often positive. Other programs, such as that in Kenya, have a more negative environment for action. (Author Abstract)

2F.44

Weil, M. 1981. Southeast Asian and service delivery: Issues in service provision and institutional racism. Bridging Cultures: Southeast Asian refugees in America. Los Angeles, California: Asian American Community Mental Health Training Center.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

This article provides an extensive analysis of racism and culturally sensitive service. A table presents types of racism and manifested behavior of each type. Case examples display the extent of cultural insensitivity socialization, group programs and macro service needs for community development. The author adopts the Solomon (1976) model of nonracist practice. (NIMH Abstract)

2F.45

Wong, J. 1979. Appropriate mental health treatment and service delivery systems for Southeast Asians. Bridging cultures: Southeast Asian refugees in America. Los Angeles, California: Asian American Community Mental Health Training Center.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

Author states that traditional American mental health services, "heavily influenced by Freudian psychoanalytic thought that focused on the individual becoming aware of his or her own personality", may not be appropriate where the individual is entwined within the family and the community. Elements for successful mental health treatment: 1) bilingual, bicultural mental health workers, 2) cultural consideration integrated into treatment, 3) involvement of the family and the community in treatment, 4) integration of the client into family and community systems, 5) promotion of self-sufficiency through language and vocational training, 6) cultural awareness training, 7) prevention. Although there is no reliable data, generally low utilization rates for Asian/Pacific Americans have been reported. The author recommends alternative service mechanisms: 1) a comprehensive community center that is a multiservice center which includes mental health (works best in a geographically central area), and 2) a multiservice system where mental health becomes part of existing programs which are problem-oriented programs. These alternatives provide for integrated mental health services in an overall service delivery plan; therfore more accessible and culturally congruent. An appendix provides excerpts from the "Cultural Awareness Training Manual." (NIMH Abstract)

Mental Health Service Delivery ...

The following references (identified by their bibliography number) also contain some information relevant to category 2F:

1A.03, 1A.05, 1A.16, 1A.24, 1A.34, 1A.44, 1A.48

1B.78

1C.03, 1C.08, 1C.09, 1C.21

1D.06, 1D.13

2A.18, 2A.36

2C.01, 2C.02, 2C.08, 2C.09, 2C.11, 2C.12

2D.05, 2D.10, 2D.11, 2D.15, 2D.17, 2D.18, 2D.20

2E.01, 2E.02, 2E.04, 2E.07, 2E.11, 2E.12, 2E.15

2F.06, 2F.27

2G.03, 2G.05, 2G.06, 2G.07, 2G.08, 2G.09, 2G.12, 2G.13, 2G.15, 2G.16, 2G.18, 2G.24, 2G.28, 2G.38, 2G.39, 2G.45, 2G.46

3A.10, 3A.11, 3A.12, 3A.25, 3A.29, 3A.36, 3A.40, 3A.43

3C.02, 3C.08

3D.01, 3D.11

3E.08, 3E.13

4.07

The reader is advised to refer to the above references for more information regarding this category.

2G.01

Academy for Contemporary Problems 1979 Human systems - a manual and inventory of social services for Indochinese. Columbus.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

The use of consultation, training and evaluation programs in communities, particularly rural ones, to help the community meet the needs of Indochinese refugees is briefly described. (NIMH Abstract)

2G.02

Allinsmith, W., Goethals, G. W. 1956. Cultural factors in mental health: An anthropological perspective. Review of Educational Research, 26(5), 429-450.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General, Hispanic

A review of anthropological literature is undertaken to focus on problems of mental health in relation to education. Four sections of the article address: (1) The principles of mental health as related to the individual and his or her culture; (2) Key mental health problems, as exemplified by anthropological findings; (3) Implications for American education; and (4) A technique for assessing theory and deriving new insights into human behavior. (HMHR/TAC edited)

2G.03

Aragon, J. A., Ulibarri, S. R. 1971. Learn, amigo, learn. Personnel and Guidance Journal, 50(2), 87-89.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic, General

The problems that confront guidance personnel in their relationship with culturally different clients are discussed in terms of the following cultural characteristics: (1) language; (2) diet; (3) manner of dress; (4) social patterns, especially the extended family system among Hispanics; and (5) ethics. When counselors fail to recognize these characteristics of cultural groups, culturally different students may become emotionally crippled. It is therefore concluded that counsolors' inservice preparation should include experiences that will familiarize them with the traits of various cultural groups. Counselors must find ways to reinforce a positive self-image in their clients and also promtoe mutual respect among culturally diverse people. (HMHR/TAC edited)

2G.04

Charles, C. 1986. Mental health services for Haitians. In H. P. Lefley, P. B. Pedersen (Eds.). Cross-cultural training for mental health professionals. 183-198. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Haitian

Within the mental health system, there are three general categories of Haitian clients: 1) those without relatives or close friends in the community, 2) those without relatives in the community, and 3) those with relatives in the community. This article discusses the differing adjustment patterns of these three types of clients, as well as describing mental health care practices in Haiti. Strengths and adaptive strategies of the Haitians are delineated as an aid to training counselors to work with this group. They are as follows: (a) identity and moral pride, (b) familial support, (c) tradition, (d) a flexible margin for survival, (e) achievement orientation, (f) group commitment, and (g) cooperation. (TAC Abstract)

2G.05

Chunn II, J. C., Dunston, P. J., Ross-Sheriff (Eds.). 1983. Mental Health and people of color: Curriculum development and change.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Black; Asian; Pacific Islander; Hispanic; American Indian

This abstract is the result of two conference - workshops in which 64 leading mental health practitioners were asked to explore the need for special curriculum training, focusing on people of color. It is based on the premise that mental health practitioners should (but currently do not) receive special training when working with minority clients. The book is divided into four sections--psychology, social work, psychiatry, and psychiatric nursing. Each section contains chapters on four specific minority groups--Blacks, Asian and Pacific Islanders, Hispanics, and American Indians. Issues covered in each chapter are curriculum, development, training of mental health practitioners, and research needs. (TAC Abstract)

2G.06

Cohen, R. E. 1985. Roles and functions of mental health professionals in refugee camps. In J. Szapocznik, R. E. Cohen (Eds.). Coping with adolescent refugees: The Mariel boatlift. 100-129. New York, New York: Praeger Publishing.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

The author delineates and conceptualizes the plethora of roles that mental health professionals must undertake in delivering services that meet the unusual challenges of a refugee camp. The conceptual framework builds on the roles of community mental health professionals in assistance programs to victims of natural disasters. These roles are further adapted to the novel transcultural setting of the refugee camps. The basis for this article is the work done with Cuban refugees by the Spanish Family Guidance Center. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2G.07

Cohen, R. E. 1986. Child psychiatry and cross-cultural perspective: Indications for training. In H. P. Lefley, P. B. Pedersen (Eds.). Cross-cultural training for mental health professionals. 225-243. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Over the past decade, there has been a dramatic change in social and economic realities in the United States. The structure of the nuclear family has undergone significant alterations. There has been a substantial increase in the number and proportions of single parent families, with concomitant changes in child-rearing patterns and practices. Large numbers of immigrants and refugees have permanently resettled in the United States, thereby altering population mixes and increasing ethnic diversity within the client's structure of mental health service programs. In order to consider needs regarding the recent blend and variations in the United States' cultural values, a suitable child psychiatric training program must be designed to reassess therapeutic procedures and reconceptualize diagnostic approaches. This chapter focuses on a specific approach by selecting the intersecting conceptual planes of a body of knowledge that incorporates cultural variables as the influence assessment, diagnosis, and treatment planning for child mental health professionals. Specific components examined include (1) Parenting roles and child development; (2) Role characteristics of parenting; (3) Psychosocial adaptation of parental role vis a vis cultural settings; (4) Key mental health issues and value systems; (5) Child development and traditional family childrearing practices; (6) Clinical application of cultural child-rearing processes: diagnosis and treatment; (7) Cultural factors and diagnosis; (8) Transcultural factors affecting the child diagnostic procedures; (9) Diagnostic issues within a transcultural frame of reference; and (10) Transcultural factors within the treatment process. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2G.08

Denner, B., Freed, H. M., Schensul, S. L. Latino utilization of community mental health outposts. Unpublished manuscript, Sonoma County Mental Health Services, Santa Rosa, California, undated.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

The notion that adding Latino staff to inner-city, multi-purpose human service agencies serving Spanish-speaking/surnamed (SSS) clients would increase the number of client openings was evaluated by studying staff composition and reported case openings in two outposts associated with an inner-city community mental health center serving an Hispanic population during 1969 to 1973. Data analysis did not support the hypotheses. The outpost with more Latino staff serving a greater number of SSS clients demonstrated a negative linear regression between increase in Latino staff and decrease in SSS clients. The conclusion was that conventional ways of recording client contacts is inappropriate in an agency committed to community development. (Author Abstract)

2G.09

Felsman, I. C., Verdun-Lanes, R. 1987. Mental health service delivery for refugees: Training paraprofessionals. Passage: A Journal of Refugee Education, 3(2), Summer, 47-52.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Refugees arrive at the Philippine Refugee Processing Center having experienced enormous stress in their recent lives. Some are able to cope with this stress through strong, supportive relationships with family, friends, or spiritual leaders. Others lack traditional support systems, and turn to the Community Mental Health and Family Services program for support and assistance. This article describes how that agency trains and utilizes the skills of refugee paraprofessionals to help meet the social service needs of those less fortunate than themselves. (Journal Abstract)

2G.10

Herold, P. L., Ramirez, M., III, Castaneda, A. 1978. New approaches to bilingual, bicultural education. (Manual 5, field sensitive and field independent teaching strategies.). 63-81. Austin, Texas: Dissemination and Assessment Center for Bilingual Education.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This manual acquaints teachers with both field sensitive and field independent teaching strategies. Intended to help teachers adjust their teaching styles to the learning styles of their students, the manual begins with a number of exercises which indicate how easily the two strategies can be mastered. Instructions for using field sensitive and field independent teaching strategies are carefully explained. A rating form to use in determining success in using either strategy is also included. Finally, a discussion of curriculum indicates how the style of instructional materials can be identified and altered for use in field sensitive or field independent teaching. (Author abstract/edited)

2G.11

Hoopes, D. S., Ventura, P. 1979. In D. S. Hoopes, P. Ventura (Eds.). Intercultural sourcebook. LaCrange Park, Illinois: Intercultural Network.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This volume is part of the Society for Intercultural Education, Training and Research (SIETAR) project to study the state of intercultural education, training and research. It is a compilation of information on cross-cultural training. In it, the authors survey the principal forms of cross-cultural training and attempt to achieve the following objectives: (1) An identification of materials not easily available in other published form; (2) The presentation of materials in a usable format for incorporation in teaching and training programs; (3) The inclusion of materials of a theoretical nature in order to clarify the learning principles behind given methodologies; and finally, (4) The attempt to be as comprehensive as possible through the inclusion of samples of the most familiar methods (such as simulations) as well as some of the lesser known, but nonetheless valuable, approaches to teaching and training. In addition, the authors provide insights into the nature of the training process and how learning materials may be created and used most effectively. To this end, they include both complex analyses of training methods and simple guidelines to the use of basic exercises. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2G.12

Jimenez, R. L. 1977. An experimental project in training neighborhood mental health practitioners in the resolution of intergroup conflict. In L. B. Macht, D. J. Scherl, S. Sharfstein (Eds.). Neighborhood psychiatry. 191-201. Lexington, Massachusetts: D.C. Heath and Company.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

A group experiment designed to resolve ongoing conflicts between Hispanic neighborhood workers and non-Spanish speaking social service staff members in a neighborhood health center in the Boston area is discussed. The basic format was that of a task-oriented training group, designed to explore systematically the issues involved in practicing mental health skills in the Spanish-speaking community - and in the process, encounter conflicts and dynamics which such personnel face daily in their work. The group underwent various changes, from initial enthusiasm about discussing pressing problems in the Hispanic community, to group divisions and hostilities, and finally, via guidance and group structure, to a period of free expression, trust, and sharing. It is suggested that such group cross-cultural training programs in neighborhood mental health work can provide an excellent means of providing practitioners with understanding and practice in resolving intergroup conflict. (HMHR Abstract/TAC edited)

2G.13

Kerpen, K. S. 1983. Working with refugees. Public Welfare, 41(4), 18-22.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Through the Adelphi University Refugee Assistance Program (AURAP), professionally supervised social work students (1) counsel refugees and their families, (2) conduct group workshops about life in America, (3) refer clients to jobs or vocational training, and (4) link refugees to schools, sponsors, hospitals, and other community services vital to adaptation. Although AURAP enhances students' awareness of cultural factors in social welfare services and is an innovative attempt to train students in a field that needs more professionals, it is limited in scope by some aspects of its design. Suggestions for those about to embark on similar projects are provided. (Social Work Abstracts)

2G.15

Lefley, H. P. 1986. Evaluating the effects of cross-cultural training: Some research results. In H. P. Lefley, P. B. Pedersen (Eds.). Cross-cultural training for mental health professionals. 265-307. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This chapter discusses an evaluation design developed for the University of Miami's Cross-Cultural Training Institute for Mental Health Professionals (CCTI), which was created in attempt to fulfill the need for a paradigm for evaluating the effects of cross-cultural counselor training in changing process and outcome in the therapeutic encounter. This design invloved the full range of questions relating to structural, process, and outcome components of the training. This program, too, was interested in attainment of curriculum objectives, trainer competencies, trainee change, transfer of training, and long-range effects on service delivery. The evaluation model attempted to integrate these various components in an overall research design with interrelated parts and its own internal logic. It was believed that short-term impact on trainees following the workshop experience should generalize to long-range impact on the patient or client population in order to support an inference of effectiveness of training. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2G.16

Lefley, H. P. 1986. Why cross-cultural training? Applied issues in culture and mental health service delivery. In H. P. Lefley, P. B. Pedersen (Eds.). Cross-cultural training for mental health professionals. 11-44. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This chapter presents an overview of a number of research studies relating to problematic areas in clinical training with regard to cross-cultural mental health, as well as their implications for service delivery. These studies can be generally grouped as follows: (a) differences in reported epidemiology of mental disorders among racial/ethnic groups in the United States, including social class and gender variables, (b) potential areas of misdiagnosis that may generated differential statistics, (d) the interaction of (a) and (b) with the disposition of cases and selection of appropriate therapeutic modalities, (d) population variability in service utilization and dropout rates, (e) patient-therapist differences and problems of cultural misunderstanding in evaluation and psychotherapy, (f) culture and psychopharmacology, and (g) population strengths and adaptive strategies that may be enlisted in treatment. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2G.17

Lefley, H. P. 1985. Mental-health training across cultures. In P. Pedersen (Ed.). Handbook of cross-cultural counseling and therapy. 259-266. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This article addresses major questions in cross-cultural mental health training. Specifically, (1) Is cross-cultural training additive or substitutive? (2) How do we overcome theoretical and conceptual barriers to cross-cultural training? (3) How do we overcome institutional barriers to training? (4) Who is to be trained and at what level? (5) What is to be taught? (6) How do we distinguish the domains of socioeconomic, minority, migrant and acculturative statuses from that which is purely ethnocultural? (7) Can the usefulness of cross-cultural training be demonstrated empirically? How do we evaluate its relevance to positive outcome in the field? Future directions in cross-cultural training are examined. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2G.18

Lefley, H. P. 1984. Cross-cultural training for mental health professionals: Effects on the delivery of services. Hospital and Community Psychiatry, 35(12), 1227-1229.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The emerging need for culturally appropriate services for ethnic populations has generated several cross-cultural training programs for mental health professionals but little data on how such training affects the delivery of mental health services. An evaluation of the impact of training on the caseloads of clinicians and administrators trained at the Cross-Cultural Training Institute for Mental Health Professionals in Miami, Florida, revealed a significant increase in the use of services among minorities and a significant decrease in the rate at which minorities in both caseloads dropped out of the program. Cost analyses reinforced the efficacy of cross-cultural training for mental health professionals. (Journal Abstract/edited)

2G.20

Lefley, H. P. 1986. The cross-cultural training institute for mental health professionals: Re-educating practitioners in cultural and community perspectives. In H. P. Lefley, P. B. . Pedersen (Eds.). Cross-cultural training for mental health professionals. 89-111. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Afro-Anerican; Afro-Carribean; Hispanic

This chapter describes the University of Miami School of Medicine's Cross Cultural Training Institute for Mental Health Professionals (CCTI). The emphasis of this program was on continuing education and in-service training for practicing mental health professionals. It was oriented toward experienced service-providers working in mental health facilities serving low-income multi-ethnic populations. The focus was primarily on Afro-American, Afro-Caribbean (Haitian and Bahamian) and Hispanic (Cuban and Puerto Rican) cultures. CCTI emphasized a community mental health perspective and institutional change in the mental health system. To this end, the program was interested in involving administrators and in teaching community outreach as well as clinical techniques. Overall, the chapter dealt with the following element: background and rationale for the training; preparatory phase; mode of selecting trainees; curriculum models; evaluation and use of feedback for curriculum change; applications and impact of the program; and participants' personal assessment of training in culture and mental health as a component of their professional education. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2G.24

Lefley, H. P., Pedersen, P. B. (Eds.). 1986. Cross-cultural training for mental health professionals. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This book is an attempt to address some of the issues involved in training mental health professionals to deliver services that are culturally sensitive, appropriate, and acceptable to their clients. Although clinical facilities have been nationally mandated to provide culturally responsive services, few professional training programs provide courses on culture and mental health, and today's practitioners often have difficulty understanding and treating patients from culturally contrasting backgrounds. This book addresses the need in terms of methods for developing a transcultural training program. Included are curriculum models and training designs: content areas for specific populations; evaluation strategies; and empirical findings of the impact of cross cultural training on practitioners, their patients, and their institutions. Implications for professional education, clinical practice, and further research directions are indicated. (Author Abstract)

2G.25

Match, S. K. 1985. Conundrums, contradictions, and conflicts: A Western social worker in the Third World. Social Development Issues, 9(2), 94-103.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

What is it like for an American social worker to function professionally in a Third World country for which he or she is little prepared by education or previous practice? A discussion that addresses this question focuses on the experiences of one worker who served as a United Nations volunteer and who worked with refugees and other vulnerable populations in Somalia, Africa, from 1981 to 1982. The discussion does not attempt to provide a global perspective of what went wrong or right and why in a massive, multilateral relief effort in one of the poorest countries in the world. Instead, it isolates and analyzes a few of the contradictions and conflicts inherent in such a situation, illustrating how they impinge on the function of individuals and organizations supplying relief services to refugees displaced by war and to native populations made vulnerable by poverty and lack of opportunity. (TAC)

2G.26

McDavis, R. J., Parker, M. 1977. A course on counseling ethnic minorities: A model. Counselor Education and Supervision, December 1977, 146-149.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

There is a need for content courses and practicum experiences in the area of counseling ethnic minorities in counselor education departments across the country. Generally, the only preparation that counselor trainees and others receive in this important area is provided through workshops and conferences, since few such formal courses exist today. This paper describes an existing course on counseling ethnic minorities which aids counselor trainees in becoming more effective when counseling ethnic minority clients. (Author/TAC abstract)

2G.27

Miranda, M., Kitano, H. (Eds.). 1986. Mental health research & practice in minority communities: Development of culturally sensitive training programs. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This volume covers two major areas. Chapters 1 through 5 were developed by mental health researchers with an academic and/or a theoretical perspective in disussing the significant variables to be considered in developing culturally sensitive training programs. Chapters 6 through 10 represent the work of mental health clinicians and administrators who draw from their extensive experiences in providing culturally appropriate service and training programs in meeting the needs of American minority populations. The authors have attempted to approach their subject matter using an integrated and systematic framework. (NIMH Abstract)

2G.28

Pedersen, P. 1974. Cross-cultural communications training for mental health professionals. The International and Intercultural Communications Annual. 1, 53-64.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Normal barriers to accurate communications are intensified by the normal conditions of counseling, where psychological anxiety distorts the message. Counseling communications are further complicated when either the counselor, the counselee, the problem or the situational context comes from "another" culture. Mental health professionals can benefit from specialized training cross-cultural communications to translate their therapeutic message into the language of their client's culture. This article discusses approaches to the training of cross-culturally aware counselors. Simulation "role play" techniques have been increasingly popular in micro-counseling and counselor training programs. Most applications of micro-lab training utilize some form of recording such as videotape for self confrontation by the trainee. This can help to identify and strengthen positive facilitative behaviors and change non-facilitative behaviors. A training model being developed by the author uses simulated microcounseling interviews with videotaped feedback in cross-cultural triads. In each triad the counselor comes from one culture while the coached client and a third person both come from the same other culture. The model depends on a counselor trainee working with two training teams; one with a coached client and "anti-counselor" or the problem reified into the role of a third person; and one with a coached client and "pro-counselor" who acts as a go-between. (Author/TAC)

2G.29

Pedersen, P. 1982. Cross-cultural orientation training exercises. Simgames, 9(4), 97-106.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

A cross-cultural trainer needs to establish credibility for teaching participants something they do not already know while at the same time demonstrating sensitivity for host culture values and boundaries. In order to do both, the trainer should observe some general guidelines. This article lists ten such guidelines and then describes several brief exercises which have been helpful for intercultural training programs. Each exercise must be carefully matched with the specific inter-cultural training situation to complement what the participants already know. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2G.30

Pedersen, P. 1985. Handbook of cross-cultural counseling and therapy. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This handbook is a convenient reference book to review the history, present status, fundamental assumptions, fundamental theories, and future directions of forty specializations within the broad field of cross-cultural counseling. Each chapter is written by one of the leading authors in that specialty. The forty chapters are themselves divided into five evenly divided clusters of chapters on (1) counseling perspectives that take the larger conceptual view of cross-cultural elements of counseling; (2) counseling methods, which reviews a range of alternative counseling approaches for including cultural data; (3) client populations, which includes two perspectives on some of the more recognized ethnic groups of the United States; (4) key issues of controversy in the various culture-sensitive "pressure points" of counseling and therapy; and (5) guidelines for education and training across cultural boundaries of counseling and therapy. Each of the five sections in this book is briefly introduced in an overview of the conceptual framework for counseling and therapy perspectives, counseling and therapy methods, client populations, issues and research, and education and training. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2G.31

Pedersen, P. 1975. A two-week international training for mental health professionals. The International and Interculutral Communication Annual. 2, 102-108.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The Fourth Summer Program in East-West Studies was intended to provide participants from Asia, the pacific and the United States with opportunities to study, discuss, and learn from the ideas that persons in other cultures have developed for helping one another. The program included four areas of study: 1) the ways cultures carry out the counseling function to encourage healthy mental attitudes and generate effective coping styles; 2) the ways in which cultural values are related to nationality, ethnicity, sex role, age, life style and power status differences; 3) the ways personal problems vary from one culture to another with different solutions appropriate to each problem in various cultural systems; and 4) the ways counselors can be trained to increase their awareness of cross-cultural differences. These issues were examined through extensive use of videotape and a microcounseling approach with special attention to the cross-cultural coalition training design. This approach appeared to be effective in meeting the objectives of the program. (Author/TAC)

2G.33

Pedersen, P. B. 1984. Levels of intercultural communication using the rehearsal demonstration model. Journal of Non-White Concerns, January 1984, 57-68.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This article discusses an approach to training bilingual teachers to appropriately cope with classroom situations that may arise. Seven situations were developed that became the starting point for looking at intercultural skills and issues. By bringing in the background of their own experiences and contact with persons in a simulated setting, the teacher-participant can identify the issues and priorities and learn from the experiences. Participants in a workshop were given scripts to rehearse and practice on, and were given the freedom to make changes, enlargements and modifications if desired. Each script was a realistic enactment of an incident that might take place in a classroom that mobilizes some of the educational and multicultural dynamics of the classroom setting. In addition to the script, the participants identified a list of multicultural issues that might come up in such a conversation. The idea is to mobilize the educational potential of each situation that has been identified, develop it, and enlarge it to fit the participant's own experiences. The exercise will mobilize the multicultural educational potential of teaching to share it with the large group. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2G.34

Pedersen, P. B. 1978. Four dimensions of cross-cultural skill in counselor training. Personnel and Guidance Journal, April 1978, 480-484.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This article illustrates the various skill areas needed in cross-cultural counseling through four triad interview excerpts, where each triad consists of a mock patient, the counselor trainee, and an "anti-counselor" who attempts to exacerbate the client's problem throughout the interview in a number of ways. The four skill areas illustrated through these interview excerpts are 1) articulating the problem from the client's cultural perspective, 2) anticipating resistance from a culturally different client, 3) diminishing defensiveness by studying the trainee's own defensive responses, and 4) learning recovery skills for getting out of trouble when counseling the culturally different. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2G.35

Pedersen, P. B. 1985. Intercultural criteria for mental-health training. In P. Pedersen (Ed.). Handbook of cross-cultural counseling and therapy. 315-321. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This article examines training programs in the past and present, critiquing various theories of training. Its basic assumption is that research on criteria development needs to emphasize intentionality (asking the right questins), complexity (getting the right answers), and balance (taking the right action). To the extent that the counselor or therapist is finely tuned to the nuances of one culture, he or she may even have a more difficult time adapting to a different culture. Training can facilitate that adaptation through a transfer of learning. However, training must be adaptive to the variety of specific contrasting cultures where it is applied. To a large extent, the benefit of training will be measured by its relevance to real-life situations in their complexity. In many cases, the goals of training will include not only outside individuals in the role of counselor or therapists doing "talk therpay", but natural support systems indigenous to the culture itself with a minimum of outside intervention. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2G.36

Pedersen, P. B. 1986. Developing interculturally skilled counselors: A prototype for training. In H. P. Lefley, P. B. Pedersen (Eds.). Cross-cultural training for mental health professionals. 73-87. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This chapter describes a broadly defined cross cultural training program at the University of Hawaii for developing interculturally skilled counselors (DISC). This program trained graduate students in cross-cultural counseling and therapy, and designed brief workshops for inservice training for agencies. Trainees were multi-disciplinary, including public health, communication, and anthropology as well as the core disciplines. Resource persons were primarily from Hawaiian and Asian cultures, although other subgroups were represented. An integral component of the DISC model involved hosting an international conference for each year of the project, and in generating ongoing dissemination materials and information exchange with others in the field. Overall, the chapter dealt with the following elements: background and rationale for the training; preparatory phase; mode of selecting trainees; curriculum models; evaluation and use of feedback for curriculum change; applications and impact of the program; and participants' personal assessment of training in culture and mental health as a component of their professional education. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2G.37

Pedersen, P., Holwill, C. F., Shapiro, J. 1978. A cross-cultural training procedure for classes in counselor education. Counselor Education and Supervision, March 1978, 233-237.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Counselors different from their clients in terms of culture or sex role are likely to have difficulty communicating empathy, respect, congruence, and general assistance. There is also a danger of mutual mistrust, misunderstanding of the other culture's unique problems, negative transference toward the counselor, and the danger of confusing a client's appropriate cultural response with constructs like neurotic transference. This article describes a training procedure using simulated cross-cultural interviews in counselor-education programs to train students in cross-cultural sensitivity. The particular model utilized is the triad model, a simulated cross-cultural interview between a counselor from one culture, a client from a second culture, and a third person from the client's culture who seeks to perpetuate or even magnify the presenting problem. The client must choose between the counselor and the "anti-counselor". Results indicate that students who participated in the triad training were more empathic, genuine, and understanding of affective communication and gave more positive regard to simulated clients than they had done before receiving such training. In addition, participants were more knowledgeable about correct counseling responses on a multiple-choice tests than were students not participating in this training. (Author/TAC)

2G.38

Ratnavale, D. 1980. Mental health problems, Cambodian refugees and persona involved in their relief, rehabilitation and resettlement. Paper presented at a conference, June 1980. Washington DC: National Council for International Health.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The author discusses the concept that the mental health needs of refugees can be significantly influenced by the attitude and psychological-mindedness of the persons who are involved in their care. The impediments to acknowledging the refugee's psychological problems, and therefore the lack of services which address these problems, are examined. Recommendations from SEA consultants to the Alcohol Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA), which focused on prevention and management of predictable mental stress, are discussed. Psychiatric disorders may be exacerbated by the chronic stress inherent in a refugee's existence. The author suggests that specially trained mental health workers should be in the camps to provide counseling and support for the refugees and the volunteer medical workers. Medical, cultural and spiritual therapeutic approaches which include the use of traditional healers are outlined. (TAC Abstract)

2G.39

Root, M., Ho, C., Sue, S. 1986. Issues in the training of counselors for Asian Americans. In H. P. Lefley, P. B. Pedersen (Eds.). Cross-cultural training for mental health professionals. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian American; Pacific American

This article discusses the inadequacies of the mental health system in the provision of services for Asian and Pacific Americans. Asian Americans have not only been relatively ignored in the mental health field but also have been unable to receive effective services. Problems in therapy and counseling occur whenever mental health providers are unaware of the bilingual/bicultural needs, family dynamics, values and beliefs, and the communication patterns of these two groups. In order to improve mental health services, a number of strategies can be used. For example, certain skills training programs can be initiated or teams of mental health workers with collective expertise on ethnic minority groups can be developed. The authors focus on the structure of an internship training program for postdoctoral students, dealing with a wide range of issues and problems such as the nature of the training, staffing, availability of clients, etc. The lesson to be learned from the program is that solutions to conceptual and practical problems in a specialty training can be found, if available resources can be pulled together and if innovative ideas are generated. (Author/TAC edited)

2G.41

Spiegel, J. P., Papajohn, J. 1986. Training program in ethnicity and mental health. In H. P. Lefley, P. B. Pedersen (Eds.). Cross-cultural training for mental health professionals. 49-71. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This article describes a training program in ethnicity and mental health which was organized at Brandeis University. Transactional systems theory and cultural value orientation theory were the major conceptual mainstays of the program, applied in two training sites which were also Harvard-affiliated teaching institutions. This training program was oriented toward mental health professionals at the advanced level of clinical training: psychiatric residents, and interns in clinical psychology and psychiatric social work. The project emphasized hands-on, case-oriented applications of training by participants rotating throughout the mental health system in inpatient, outpatient, and satellite clinical services. Overall, this article deals with the following elements: background and rationale for the training; preparatory phase; mode of selecting trainees; curriculum models; evaluation and use of feedback for curriculum change; applications and impact of the program; and participants' personal assessment of training in culture and mental health as a component of their professional education. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2G.42

Szapocznik, J., Rio, A., Perez-Vidal, A., Kurtines, W., Santisteban, D. 1986. Family effectiveness training (FET) for Hispanic families. In H. P. Lefley, P. B. Pedersen (Eds.). Cross-cultural training for mental health professionals. 245-261. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

Research findings by the Spanish Family Guidance Center indicates that acculturation presents the migrant family with special problems and difficulties. Acculturational differences between generations become major sources of conflict. Since youngsters acculturate more rapidly than their parents, the substantial intergenerational differences in acculturation that develop in the family may either precipitate or exacerbate existing familial and particularly intergenerational familial disruption. Based on these findings, a theoretical model of acculturation was developed which viewed acculturation as a complex process of accomodation to a cultural context that may be either unidimensional or two dimensional, depending upon the type of cultural context involved. In a bicultural context, the model holds that acculturation will be two dimensional, involving an accomodation to the host culture as well as retention of the culture of origin. The training model developed by the authors is targetted at both current family dysfunction and the prevention of potential future family dysfunction. The Family Effectiveness Training (FET) modality thus includes intervention strategies that are aimed at current or existing structural family dysfunctions and prevention strategies that are designed to strengthen the family to deal with potential future stressors such as intergenerational and intercultural conflicts that tend to weaken and disrupt healthy family functioning. This model is based upon work with a Cuban population of families with preadolescents who are in danger of becoming substance abusers. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2G.43

Triandis, H. 1985. Some major dimensions of cultural variation in client populations. In P. Pedersen (Ed.). Handbook of cross-cultural counseling and therapy. 21-28. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Cultures differ in innumerable ways, but there are also many psychological universals. Although some of what has been learned in counseling and therapy may, as a result of these universals, transcend culture, much of what has been learned does not. It is still unclear which of the dimensions of cultural variation are of the greatest significance and how these dimensions should be incorporated into our thinking about counseling and therapy. This chapter presents some of the dimensions that have been identified, and suggests how they may be incorporated into the thinking of cross-cultural counselors. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2G.44

Walker, C. L. 1985. Learning English: The Southeast Asian refugee experience. Topics in Language Disorders, 5(4), 53-65.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

Argues that the unique characteristics of Southeast Asian learners of English as a 2nd language (L2) require that those who serve them in teaching, guidance, and counseling pay particular attention to linguistic, cultural and sociohistorical factors that may influence their adaptation and success with English and American culture. Adjustment factors and linguistic difficulties involved in learning L2 are discussed. Research on L2 teaching and learning and studies of teaching practices in bilingual settings serving ethnic minority populations have yielded several important lessons that are crucial to understanding the Southeast Asian refugee language learner: (1) Individuals learning L2 are not disordered--people with limited proficiency in English are simply linguistically different. (2) The need for survival is the foundation for L2 instruction--the luxury of conjugating verbs must be left to proponents of traditional language-teaching pedagogy. (3) The development of oral language skills precedes the ability to handle decontextualized materials. (4) The quality of pronunciation should be addressed only when it interferes with intelligibility. (5) An eclectic approach to instruction seems to work best in the development of L2 proficiency. ((c) APA)

2G.45

Weidman, H. H. 1986. Attaining the transcultural perspective in health care: Implications for clinical training. In H. P. Lefley, P. B. Pedersen (Eds.). Cross-cultural training for mental health professionals. 311-330. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This chapter presents an integrative paradigm which encompasses all of the various cross cultural training models. It offers a step-by-step model for attaining the transcultural perspective in health care generally. Viewing mental health service delivery as one component of the orthodox health institutional system, the author presents a model that emphasizes value parity and the need for cultural brokerage in negotiating dual systems of care. The schematization that is offered is one the author has used in general medical as well as mental health contexts. It is a model which has been used to order comparative data and cross-cultural training materials in educational, religious, and law enforcement contexts as well. Its value lies in the fact that it provides a framework within which the richness of culture-specific knowledge, the process of achieving self-cultural knowlege, and the details of developing cultural mediating skills may be understood. (Author/TAC Abstract)

2G.46

Wong, H. 1986. Mental health services in Asian and Pacific American communities: Directions for training. In M. Miranda, H. Kitano (Eds.). Mental health research and practice in minority communities: Development of culturally sensitive training programs. 177-198. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian; Pacific Islander

Wong indicates that at least 32 distinct ethnic and cultural groups fall under the umbrella of Asian/Pacific Americans. The author lists 17 important differences, including demographic variables, family composition, migration and relocation experiences, identification with the home country and value orientations. Sensitivity to the ethnic, cultural and linguistic diversity of Asian/Pacific Americans will be the key factor in providing successful mental health services. Wong also indicates that American mental health concepts and techniques are foreign to many of the Asian/Pacific groups. Clinical psychology and psychiatric social work as professions are not a part of their cultural orientation. Therefore, there may be little understanding and little value placed on talking about problems, especially with a stranger, on self-disclosure, and analysis of one's private thoughts. Professional intervention may be interpreted as meddling. Finally, for many recent immigrants, especially refugees from Southeast Asia, relocation and resettlement has been associated with extremely traumatic experiences. Treatment must take into account the recentness of some of these experiences and the importance of providing ongoing supervision and support to mental health providers handling these problems. A number of recommendations are made, based on reports of a number of Asian American groups. They include significant participation of Asian/Pacific Americans in all levels of decision making and program participation, better coordination of programs, funding of bilingual and bicultural programs, support of prevention efforts and the creation of ethnic community-based training and service consortiums. (NIMH Abstract)

Training Issues and Professional Development ...

The following references (identified by their bibliography number) also contain some information relevant to category 2G:

1A.16

1C.08

1D.17, 1D.19

2C.01, 2C.02, 2C.03, 2C.11

2D.21, 2D.22, 2D.25

2E.06, 2E.07, 2E.11, 2E.15

2F.04, 2F.10, 2F.11, 2F.17, 2F.34, 2F.40, 2F.41

2G.46

3A.04, 3A.30

4.07

5A.10, 5A.11, 5B.01, 5B.03

The reader is advised to refer to the above references for more informatin regarding this category.

Section 3

CONCERNS OF SELECTED SUBGROUPS OF REFUGEES

3A.01

Adler, P. M. 1985. Ethnic placement of refugee/entrant unaccompanied minors. Child Welfare, 64(5), 491-499.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cambodian; Vietnamese; Haitian

Between 1981 and 1983, a voluntary agency in New York City placed a number of Haitian, Khmer (Cambodian), and Vietnamese refugee minors in foster care. The first two groups lived with newly acculturated relatives or with families of similar ethnic background; the latter group, with American families. In contrast to Haitian and Khmer youngsters, the Vietnamese minors experienced problems in adjusting that often led to withdrawal or acting out. The significance of maintaining contact with those of similar ethnic background is discussed, and the subtle but troublesome class differences between the children and ethnic foster families are evaluated. Finally, problems that can occur when recent refugees serve as foster parents are described, as are strategies for enlisting the support of ethnic communities. (Social Work Abstracts)

3A.02

Beavers, C. 1986. A cross-cultural look at child abuse. Public Welfare, 44(4), 18-22.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

It is imperative that those reponsible for programs that deliver child protective services consider the cultural patterns that could encourage or condone abusive behavior toward children. Although definitions of child abuse and neglect legitimately vary across cultural boundaries, each group maintains concepts and definitions of behaviors that are beyond the standards of acceptable conduct. A discussion defines child abuse as idiosyncratic behavior deviant from the abuser's cultural norms for child rearing. It distinguishes child abuse from physical punishment or violence, regardless of degree, when that violence is sanctioned by social norms. Variables that are correlated with abusive behavior and that transcend cultural boundaries are (1) the value a culture places on children, (2) cultural attitudes toward specific categories of children, (3) expectations regarding the capabilities of children at a given age, (4) the support of kinship systems and community networks, and (5) the impact of socioeconomic changes. Implications of cross-cultural research on child abuse for practitioners and policymakers in child welfare are delineated. (Author Abstract/edited)

3A.03

Berthold, M. C. 1980. Issues in the education of Southeast Asian refugees. School Psychology International, June/July 1980, 31-33.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

The January/February issue of this journal included an article by the author entitled 'Vietnamese refugee children in the Chicago public schools." A number of questions and reactions were generated. This article responds to a few of the questions. (TAC Abstract)

3A.04

Boulette, T. R. 1977. Parenting: Special needs of low-income Spanish-surnamed families. Pediatric Annals, 6(9), 95-107.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

This review of the factors which the pediatrician will want to consider in working with Hispanic children asserts that intervention strategies with the low-income Spanish-speaking or Spanish surnamed population must be based on the reality that we currently know very little about their core culture, family, and childrearing values and practices. Inappropriate generalizations derived from poorly deesigned studies, anecdotal reports of isolated enclaves, and authors' romantic or deprecatory stereotypical views are the essence of our current knowledge. In addition, there has been low awareness of the actual influences of poverty, prejudice, social class, nativity, biculturation, and family differences which can impinge on actual physical and mental health. The health professional must be sensitive to these considerations and should avoid destructive "helper" behaviors, such as myth-building, culture blaming, and insensitivity to the consequences of soical conditions that victimize the Spanish surnamed and promote destructive parenting. Such factors cited and discussed are: (1) maternal deprivation; (2) father absence and stressful fathering; (3) excessive attachment between mother and child; (4) early burdening of the older child with rearing of siblings; (5) use of children as interpreters; (6) excessive work requirements; (7) degrading punishments; (8) punishments that discourage the expression of emotion; and (9) limited education and limited ability to speak English. Consequently, in working with these populations, the health counselor should become aware of courtesy-interaction styles of clients and individual cultural differences and strengths; and he or she must also avoid cultural generalizations in order to work effectively with these families. (HMHR/TAC edited)

3A.05

Britain, S. D., Abad, M. 1974. Field-independence: A function of sex and socialization in a Cuban and an American group. Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 1(1), 319-320.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

The relationship between field-dependence and cultural biases toward control and discipline practices was explored using 72 Cuban and U.S. born adolescents from an inner city high school in New Jersey. It was hypothesized that the strict control practices described for the Cuban culture would foster greater field-dependence in their adolescents than would the practices of the U.S. group. A battery of tests was administered including the Hidden Figures Test, Draw-A-Person Test, and the Rotter Internal-External Control Scale. Findings support the hypothesis that the Cuban socialization process does not facilitate autonomy or field-independence; U.S. males were most field-independent, followed by U.S. females, Cuban males and females. Furthermore, males of both cultures were aware of diffeential socialization of the sexes. Sex differences in field-dependence were not larger in the Cuban sample, and analysis of variance revealed no differences in locus of control. (HMHR Abstract)

3A.06

Brunswick, A. F. 1969. Health needs of adolescents: How the adolescent sees them. American Journal of Public Health, 59(9), 1730-1745.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic, Black

A probability sample of 122 adolescents, 12 to 17 years old from Negro, Caucasian, and Spanish ethnic groups in New York City, were interviewed in order to ascertain self-identified health problems. Findings indicate that adolescents are concerned about their health and are able to provide detailed information about their own feelings and perceptions regarding health matters. Sex and ethnic group differences in these perceptions are discussed, as are personal health practices which the adolescents stated were of concern to them. Major health and medical problems for adolescents in general are also examined. A conclusion of significance to those interested in improving health services and practices is that four-fifths of the Spanish and Negro youngsters said that being healthy mattered a lot to them. Moreover, Spnaish boys indicated considerable fatalism about the avoidability of illness. (HMHR/TAC edited)

3A.07

Carlin, J.E. 1981. Southeast Asian children: Implications for the mental health systems. Bridging cultures: Southeast Asian refugees in America. Los Angeles, California: Asian American Community Mental Health Training Center.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

The author reviews the refugees' flight and camp experiences, with a focus on mental health services for Southeast Asian children. Based on a visit to one Lao Hmong camp at Ben Vanai, the author found the living conditions vary from "fair to terrible." Mental health implications for children across the age span are as follows: 1) Very young infants - adjustment will be a function of each infant's physical condition and the mental health of its parents and extended family. 2) Infants (6 months to 2 years) - owing to the memory of traumatic events, verbalization is defied, acquisition of language skill is disrupted and nightmares persist. 3) Child (9 to 18 years) - identity conflict manifested by intermittent resistance to the authority and rules of Americans. Directions for rectifying the situation are suggested: 1) Better understanding of the different cultures; for example, political conditions in Southeast Asia, horrors of refugees and conditions of the camps and family pressure on the children to excel. 2) Recognize that "inappropriate behavior" is the child's attempt to communicate needs, fears, confusion, or to assert identity, etc., or is simply culturally asyntonic. 3) Pairing new arrivals with 1975-76 successful refugee children as tutors has helped those children who are behind in education. 4) organize groups for talking and sharing so that people with common backgrounds can help one another. 5) Implement special feeding programs for children suffering from malnutrition. (NIMH Abstract/TAC edited)

3A.08

Concha, P., Garcia, L., Perez, A. 1975. Cooperation versus competition: A comparison of Anglo-American and Cuban-American youngsters in Miami. Journal of Social Psychology, 95, April 1975, 273-274.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

Studies on cooperation and competition of subcultures, while focusing on educational and social influences, have neglected to ask if the differences may be due to age. A random sample of 96 students representing three age levels were selected from six Miami schools. Two Madsen Cooperation Boards were used to test group differences between cooperation and competition. Analysis of variance for repeated measures showed a significant effect for ethnicity. As age increased, so did the cooperative behavior for both nationalities. Thus, as Cuban children become more acculturated in American society, they tend to demonstrate greater cooperation. (HMHR/TAC edited)

3A.09

Coppolillo, H. P. 1977. The abused and neglected child: A summary of a panel discussion. In E. R. Padilla, A. M. Padilla (Eds.). Transcultural Psychiatry: An Hispanic perspective (monograph no. 4). 105-108. Los Angeles, California: University of California, Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research Center.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

The following issues surrounding child abuse and neglect are discussed briefly: (1) Factors influencing detection; (2) Reporting and treatment; and (3) Measures for preventing and treating child abuse as a cultural and social illness. Four major steps in program planning and development are proposed, including adequate legislation, child and family support systems, recruitment and compensation of well trained personnel, and the development of models from existing effective programs. All segments of society must make a concerted effort to prevent child abuse and neglect since children represent a future resource for all society. (HMHR Abstract)

3A.10

DeSantis, L. Thomas, J. T. 1987. Parental attitudes toward adolescent sexuality: Transcultural perspectives. Nurse Practioner, 12(8), August 1987, 43-48.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban, Haitian

The problem of teenage pregnancy continues to impact private and public resources, affecting all socioeconomic and cultural groups. A key factor for nurse practitioners to consider when planning sex education programs is the differing parental attitudes toward teenage sexuality. These attitudes are especially important to keep in mind when dealing with parents from minority cultural groups, as these groups are often highly influential in determining the nature of adolescent sexual behavior and attitudes toward reproduction. A study of Cuban and Haitian child-rearing practices clearly demonstrates two divergent parental views of adolescent sexuality. Nurse practioners must recognize these differing views, and individualize their approach, in order to develop culturally sensitive sex education programs for adolescents and their parents. Suggestions are provided for development of such programs for Cuban and Haitian parents and children. (Author Abstract)

3A.11

Felice, M. E. 1986. Reflections on caring for Indochinese children and youths. Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, 7(2), 124-128.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

The author outlines the history of the refugee movement to the United States and highlights some of the differences between the various ethnic groups. Medical and mental health issues are briefly discussed. Issues which may arise in the provision of health care, such as inappropriate use of an interpreter or gender differences between patient and physician are identified. The author stresses the need for clinicians to be aware of their own attitudes towards the war in Vietnam and how these affect the relationship. (TAC Abstract)

3A.12

Felice, M. E. 1986. Reflections on caring for Indochinese children and youths. Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, 7(2), 124-128.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

Discusses the historical perspective, medical and mental health issues, and provisions-of-health-care issues in serving Southeast Asian children and youth who fled to the US. Cultural differences between Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian refugees and between the refugees' cultures and US culture are discussed. The issues are illustrated through a discussion of the present author's experiences in working with the refugees. It is suggested that follow-up screening, continuity of care, patient education programs and multicenter studies are needed to improve service to this population. (Popline/TAC edited)

3A.13

Freudenberger, H. J. 1975. The dynamics and treatment of the young drug abuser in an Hispanic therapeutic community. Journal of Psychedelic Drugs, 7(3), 273-280.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

Personality dynamics and familial relationships of young Hispanic drug abusers (ages 12-18) were observed in a New York City outreach program. Because the young community members did not exhibit sufficient defense structures to withstand a hard line confrontation method, a case conference approach was adopted, including rap groups, individual therapy sessions, and family therapy sessions. Characteristics of Hispanic youth in such a setting are noted, along with their associated medical and psychological problems. It is recommended that a sense of cultural identification, history, customs, and personal nature for all ethnic groups be incorporated in treatment programs for young drug abusers. (NCMHI Abstract/edited)

3A.14

Gay, G. 1975. Teachers' achievement expectations of and interactions with ethnically different students. Contemporary Education, 46(3), 166-172.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Research studies available on teachers' expectations and behavior with ethnically different students are reviewed and discussed. These studies strongly suggest that student ethnicity is a major determinant of teachers' expectations and interactional behaviors. Teachers consistently expect less from minority students in terms of academic substance and quality. These students, in turn, behave in ways consistent with their teachers' reduced expectations. (Author/edited)

3A.15

Gillberg, C. Steffenburg, S., Borjesson, B., Andersson, L. 1987. Infantile autism in children of immigrant parents: A population-based study from Goteborg, Sweden. British Journal of Psychiatry, 150, June 1987, 856-858.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Urban Swedish children (aged less than 10 years) with Infantile Autism (IA) had immigrant parents from "exotic" (i.e. other than neighboring foreign countries) countries more often than age-matched children in the general population. No such trend was seen in rural Swedish children with Infantile Autism. ((c) APA)

3A.16

Guilford, J. S., Gupta, W. 1971. Development of the Values Inventory for Children. Proceedings of the 79th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association, 6, 513-514.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The relationship between children's values and their academic achievement is assessed. The development of a value inventory for children is described. (HMHR/TAC edited)

3A.17

Hendin, H. 1987. Youth suicide: A psychosocial perspective. Suicide and Life Threatening Behavior, 17(2), Summer 1987, 151-165.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The author draws on studies in different cultures and subcultures and in different age groups to develop a psychosocial perspective for viewing youthful suicide. This perspective utilizes disciplines ranging from demography to psychodynamics to discuss the relationship of violence to suicide; the role of families in producing youngsters who become preoccupied with death and suicide; and the directions that seem most profitable for future research. (Author Abstract)

3A.18

Jenista, J. A. Chapman, D. 1987. Medical problems of foreign-born adopted children. American Journal of Diseases of Children, 141(3), March 1987, 298-302.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian, Hispanic

Over 8000 foreign-born children, almost all from third-world countries, are adopted by citizens of the United States each year. Most primary care practitioners do not have enough experience to evaluate and manage their problems efficiently. This study reviews the medical care of the foreign-born adoptees followed up in a single pediatric group practice. The 128 children arrived from one of eight countries in Asia or Latin America at ages ranging from 1 month to 10 years. The most common problems identified included deficient immunizations, intestinal parasites, emotional or behavioral problems, skin diseases, estimated age, scabies and/or lice, and congenital anomalies. Twenty-one other classes of problems were also identified. (Author/TAC edited)

3A.19

La Belle, T. J. 1971. Differential perceptions of elementary school children representing distinct socio-cultural backgrounds. Journal of Cross-cultural Psychology, 2(2), 145-156.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

The difference in meaning of ten school-related concepts for 882 fifth-grade students representing three socioeconomic levels, two ethnic levels (Anglo and Hispanic), two sex groups, and three levels of achievement was studied through the use of the Semantic Differential Technique. The results are discussed. (TAC Abstract)

3A.20

Langner, T. S., Gersten, J. C., Eisenberg, J. G. 1974. Approaches to measurement and definition in the epidemiology of behavior disorders: Ethnic background and child behavior. International Journal of Health Services, 4(3), 483-501.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic; Black

This study investigates the types and levels of stress to which children of different ethnicity were exposed and the congruence between impairment levels and stress exposure. Differential behavior patterns by ethnicity were determined, as were the relative roles of class versus ethnicity in children's disturbed behaviors. Measures were developed from questionnaire data collected from 1034 Manhattan mothers. White children were least exposed to social stress, Hispanic most exposed to marital-parental stress, and Black most exposed to stressful parental practices. Analyses showed strong differences in behavior patterns by ethnicity and indicated that race made a stronger contribution than class to disturbed behaviors. (Journal Abstract/TAC edited)

3A.21

Laosa, L. M. 1974. Child care and the culturally different child. Child Care Quarterly, 3(4), 214-224.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Two topics are discussed in an essay on child care for national-origin minority children: (1) The importance of taking into account the cultural, linguistic, and socioeconomic characteristics of children in child care programs; and (2) Major areas of competency needed for qualified child care personnel to work with national-origin minority children in the United States. (HMHR Abstract/TAC edited)

3A.22

Laosa, L. M. 1977. Socialization, education, and continuity: The importance of the sociocultural context. Young Children, 32(5), 21-27.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban; Mexican; Puerto Rican

Two factors affecting the transition which children must make between the sociocultural context of the family and the school are maternal teaching strategies and language patterns at home. The results of two studies on this subject are reported. Study results raise serious questions concerning whether environments which are imposed on children provide sufficient articulated continuity with the early and ongoing sociocultural environment of the home. (HMHR Abstract/TAC edited)

3A.23

Laosa, L. M. 1976. Viewing bilingual multicultural educational television: An empirical analysis of children's behaviors during television viewing. Journal of Educational Psychology, 68(2), 133-142.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Mexican; Puerto Rican; Cuban

A methodology for reliably observing and recording children's behaviors during television viewing is described. The subjects were 385 elementary school children - Mexican American, Cuban American, Puerto Rican, and Anglo American. Findings of ethnic differences are discussed. (HMHR Abstract/TAC edited)

3A.24

Le, N. S. 1980. Effects of visual training in decentering of perception: A study of Vietnamese refugee children in the United States. Doctoral dissertation. The University of Oklahoma.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of visual training on decentering of perception of Vietnamese refugee children at the preoperational period by means of ambiguous pictures. These children were reared in a male chauvinistic society in which the male child has a very auspicious opportunity to enhance his full development in every aspect: physical, psychological and intellectual. In addition, for thousands of years, young children had to commit to memory a series of grapheme-phoneme combinations and were forced to write them many times as exercises in the first stage. Based on a sample of 80 randomly selected high socioeconomic and low socioeconomic status Vietnamese refugee boys and girls, the results of this study showed that at the preoperational period: (a) there were no significant differences in the centering process of perception in Vietnamese refugee boys and girls of different socioeconomic backgrounds at different age levels, and (b) there were significant differences in the decentering process of perception between the control group with no training and the experimental group with special training. (Dissertation Abstracts International/TAC edited)

3A.25

Lee, E. 1988. Cultural factors in working with Southeast Asian refugee adolescents. Journal of Adolescents, 11(2), June 1988, 167-179.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian

The purpose of this paper is to present some of the unique socio-political-cultural factors that impact upon the psychological development of Southeast Asian refugee adolescents. As a special group of youngsters, they are confronted with the developmental crisis as adolescents, adjustment problems as refugees, and intercultural conflicts caused by the immense value differences between Eastern and Western cultures. In working with this population, clinicians are urged to take into account the special stressors resulting from the refugee and cultural experiences. Three areas of assessment are recommended: (1) assessment of major stresses (migration stress, acculturation stress, life cycle stress, and family stress); (2) assessment of strengths; and (3) assessment of culturally specific responses to mental health problems. Different treatment modalities are also discussed. It is hoped that the practical suggestions presented in this paper can lead to more culturally relevant care for this group of youths. (Author Abstract)

3A.26

Messer, M. M., Rasmussen, N. H. 1986. Southeast Asian children in America: The impact of change. Pediatrics, 78(2), 323-329.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

This is a review of the psychiatric literature on acculturation and child development in Southeast Asian refugees. Each age group suffers somewhat differently from refugee experience and these differences are described further. In addition, to aid the acculturation and developmental processes, treatment approaches are suggested. This article should be useful to pediatricians who care for refugee children and are unfamiliar with the psychiatric literature about refugees. (Author)

3A.27

Mortland, C. A. Egan, M. G. 1987. Vietnamese youth in American foster care. Social Work, 32(3), May-June 1987, 240-245.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

The authors discuss foster family living for Vietnamese minors and their foster parents and explore the context within which expectations arise and are sustained and changed. The discussion is based on formal interviews with 23 parents from 16 foster families and 4 refugee youth, plus personal experience and informal interviews and observation. It is argued that the more foster parents and caseworkers can be made aware of the experiences refugees have had and the effects these experiences have had on their lives, of the tenacity of cultural transitions, and of the impossibility of Vietnamese adolescents ever becoming 100% American, the better they will be able to deal with the difficulties that arise. ((c) APA)

3A.28

Nicassio, P. M., LaBarbera, J. D., Coburn, P., Finley, R. 1986. The psychosocial adjustment of the Amerasian refugees, findings from the Personality Inventory for Children. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 174(9).

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

The purpose of this study was to investigate the psychosocial adjustment of 24 Amerasian youths who had immigrated to the United States in 1983 and 1984. The Personality Inventory for Children (PIC) was translated into Vietnamese and administered to 18 mothers of Amerasian youths in a social service agency in a large southern city. Respondents reported significant mood disturbance and psychological distress in their children. Specifically, the depression, somatization, withdrawal, and psychosis subscales of the PIC were clinically elevated for the entire group. An evaluation of individual profiles revealed marked tendencies toward somatization and withdrawal. These findings are consistent with other studies on the psychosocial adjustment of Southeast Asian refugees. (Author Abstract)

3A.29

Olness, K. N. 1986. On "Reflections on caring for Indochinese children and youths". Journal of Developmental Behavioral Pediatrics, 7(2), 129-130.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

This commentary on M.E. Felice's article "Reflections on Caring for Indochinese Children and Youths", provides specific examples which illustrate the complexities of providing health care services to Southeast Asian families. The author stresses the importance of conveying respect when dealing with people from other cultures. (Medline/TAC Abstract)

3A.30

Perlman, H. H. 1977. Children in exile. Social Work, 22(2), 137-139.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Although three refugee children, caught in the time-space of a few hours, are in the "same" situation, an experienced social worker can discern the individual differences in their responses and behaviors. This awareness is demanded of every worker with children. (Social Work Abstracts)

3A.31

Porte, Z. Torney-Purta, J. 1987. Depression and academic achievement among Indochinese refugee unaccompanied minors in ethnic and nonethnic placements. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 57(4), October 1987, 536-547.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian

Unaccompanied Indochinese refugee adolescents resettled in the United States with ethnic foster families were significantly less depressed and had higher grade-point averages than those in foster care with Caucasian families or in group homes. The ongoing presence of an adult of similar ethnicity to the adolescent apperaed to mitigate against the stress of adaptation to a new country. (Author Abstract)

3A.32

Porte, Z. 1986. Doctoral dissertation, Adaptation of Indochinese refugee unaccompanied minors to the United States: Depression; Americanization; Academic achievement. College Park, Maryland: University of Maryland.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian

Many Southeast Asian unaccompanied adolescents have been resettled in the United States without parents. Their recent immigration and adolescent life stage (both potential stressors) may render them vulnerable to psychosocial distress. This study examined effects of placement mode, time in the United States, situation/status of family of origin, displacement, support, and political awareness on their life satisfaction/depression, Americanization, and academic achievement. Subjects were 82 Southeast Asian adolescents. Of 58 unaccompanied minors, 29 were in foster care with Caucasian families, 10 in foster care with Southeast Asian families, 19 in group homes. 24 Southeast Asian adolescents living with their own families were also subjects. A child's version of The Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) measured depression. The investigator's 42-item questionnaire and checklist collected demographics and additional data. Significant benefits for subjects in settings with a Southeast Asian adult were less depression, higher grades, more positive academic attributions, greater likelihood of viewing academic success as a result of own effort and under own control, more positive social attributions, and a greater frequency when sad of turning to another person for help. Support had strong but differential influences on successful adaptation. Displacement taking place prior to immigration to the United States ceased to have an effect on important outcomes when all variables were taken into account. There were significant differences in striving for independence (a measure of Americanization) between children in their own families and unaccompanied minors, with the former having lower scores. These data suggest the importance of promoting (in the following order): foster care with extended family, foster care in ethnic homes, ethnic staff for service programs, Caucasian foster families with cross-cultural experience. (Dissertation Abstracts/TAC edited)

3A.33

Rodriguez, A. M. Skotko, V. P., Santisteban, S. 1985. A day's journey through the camps. In J. Szapocznik, R. E. Cohen (Eds.). Coping with adolescent refugees: The Mariel boatlift. 85-99. New York, New York: Praeger Publishing.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

In April of 1980, 10,000 Cuban citizens stormed the grounds of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. Subsequently, some 1000 unaccompanied minors came to the United States through what has come to be known as the Mariel Boatlift. Before they were incorporated into U.S. society, these youngsters spent time in refugee camps. This chapter highlights the realities of the camp settings and programs describing the staffs' experiences. The description of one typical day in each of the three camps portrays the chaotic world in which the Center's mental health staff provided service to the unaccompanied adolescents. The anguish and sorrow, hope dashed by disappointment, successful accomplishment of tasks, frustrations, overwork and exhilaration - all appeared and reappeared in a seemingly never-ending cycle during the six months the youths stayed in the refugee camps. (Author/TAC Abstract)

3A.34

Ruangthai, P. 1984. Hemispheric dominance and academic achievement of Laotian and Vietnamese refugee children in Utah County. Doctoral dissertation. Brigham Young University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Laotian; Hmong

This study was designed to determine the relationship between brain hemisphere dominance and academic achievement, and to determine the difference in brain hemisphere dominance and in academic achievement with respect to race and sex of the subjects. Fifty Laotian and Vietnamese refugee children served as the subjects. The findings were: there was a significant relationship between brain hemisphere dominance and academic achievement; there was a significant difference in brain hemisphere dominance between races of the subjects but not between sexes of the subjects. (Dissertation Abstracts International/TAC edited)

3A.35

Smith, P. B. Mcgill, L., Wait, R. B. 1987. Hispanic adolescent conception and contraception profiles. Journal of Adolescent Health Care, 8(4), July 1987, 352-355.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

Marital status, contraception, desire for pregnancy, and social support relationships were analyzed by ethnicity for a group of pregnant and postpartum adolescents. Although no significant differences were found among ethnic groups for birth control information and use, the desire for pregnancy, grouped by marital status at conception, was significantly different for Hispanics. A larger proportion of Hispanics who married after conception reported to have desired the pregnancy. In other words, the desired pregnancy seemed to occur prior to and may have precipitated the marriage. Positive evaluations of the life changes associated with pregnancy were found more frequently among Hispanic mothers. Hispanic teen mothers, however, were least likely to understand the menstrual cycle. Such deficits in knowledge may be attributable to the "cultural imperative" to achieve the status of mother. Several clinical applications are suggested by these results. Health care professionals motivated by the desire to assist adolescent females in controlling their fertility need to be sensitive to the ethnic subtleties that may be associated with the pregnancy. For example, a desire for pregnancy was reported in Hispanic teens who conceived before marriage. In this setting, the merits of limiting one's family size is nonpersuasive if the pregnancy is perceived as a means to attain the positive social status of marriage and motherhood. (Popline)

3A.36

Sue, D. W., Sue, S. 1974. Counseling Chinese-Americans. In P. Pedersen (Ed.). Readings in intercultural communication, Volume IV: Cross-cultural counseling: Intercultural helping relationships. 83-91. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: The Intercultural Communications Network.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian

This article deals with the challenges involved in counseling Asian youth. It discusses cultural and personality traits that cam affect the acculturation process. The article makes the point that Chinese youth tend to underuse psychological services because of the stigma attached. The paper presents case studies illustrating three typical reactions to culture conflict: 1) resistance of assimilation by maintaining traditional values, 2) assimilation into the dominant culture by rejecting their Asian culture, and 3) embracing the Asian-American movement found on college campuses that stresses pride in racial identity. Implications for the counseling process are discussed. The value of vocational counseling as a less threatening tool is also discussed. (TAC Abstract)

3A.37

Sung, B. L. 1987. The adjustment experience of Chinese immigrant children in New York City.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Chinese

Approximately one-fourth of the Chinese immigrants and refugees are children and youths under 19 years of age. This study focuses on these young people as they are placed against the backdrop of the total Chinese immigrant experience. This text also explores whether the traditional beliefs associated with immigration in general apply to this group. This study also: seeks to determine whether the immigrant experience is as stressful and disorganizing as the sociological literature relates for immigrants in the past; looks at the unfolding processes of adaptation; pinpoints problem areas, support systems and coping mechanisms; and notes family, school and community changes. (IMR Abstract)

3A.38

Szapocznik, J. Cohen, R. E. 1985. In J. Szapocznik, R. E. Cohen (Eds.). Coping with adolescent refugees: The Mariel boatlift. New York, New York: Praeger Publishing.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

This book recounts experiences and activities of a group of mental health professionals confronted with the challenge of serving the unaccompanied minors thrust into the United States by the political events precipitated in Cuba when 10,000 Cuban citizens stormed the grounds of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana on April 15, 1980. Particular attention is focused on a specific group of some 1,000 unaccompanied minors who came to the United States through what came to be known as the Mariel boatlift. The massive and sudden immigration of such a multiple-risk youth group presented U.S. mental health professionals with a unique challenge that provided an opportunity to learn more about reactions to crisis and loss, broken bonds and culture shock, and adaptation and coping in the face of multiple stressors with a young and vulnerable population of refugees. Although the authors describe their experiences from within their own conceptual frameworks, which may differ across professions, the book focuses the composite experiences on two major conceptualizations: the problems these youths experienced in the transitional refugee camp settings, and the approach taken by the mental health professionals to assist the refugees and the camp operators. It also reflects the reality that, to achieve the objectives of assisting both the individual adolescents and their care givers, it was necessary to approach the problem-solving activities from many different porfessional frames of reference - psychiatric, political, historical, and cultural. The daily activities and efforts on behalf of the youths in the camps reflect these different frames of reference, as does this book. To do otherwise would be to negate an important lesson of this experience - that a systems approach to such a complew problem requires the input and participation of a varied group of experts and experienced professionals if it is to succeed. Combining these different reports makes for a comprehensive consideration of the various issues raised for the youths involved in the Mariel Boatlift. (Author/TAC Abstract)

3A.40

Tans, E. J. 1983. Cuban Unaccompanied Minors program: The Wisconsin experience. Child Welfare, 62(3), 269-279.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

The Cuban Unaccompanied Minors program was established by the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services to resettle youths from the 1980 Cuban migration through the use of placement options and community resources. The complicated logistical work that governs the placement of any foster children in new homes taxed the program; crisis situations emerged almost daily. Back-up services, such as emergency shelters with Spanish-speaking staff, were needed. Although some minors have taken advantage of the opportunities for adaption provided by the state, most have not adjusted well. It is concluded that many of these youths will be recipients in social service delivery systems for years to come. (Social Work Abstracts)

3A.41

Thai, N. T. 1982. The relationship of reading achievement and the self-concept of Vietnamese refugee students. Doctoral dissertation. The Florida State University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

The primary purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between the reading achievement and the self-concept of Vietnamese refugee students in the intermediate grades. The findings imply that as the reading ability in English of Vietnamese students increases, self-concept improves. Also, the number of months that Vietnamese students have lived in the United States affects their reading ability. No sex differences were found. The length of time in the United States had no effect on self-concept scores. (Dissertation Abstracts International/TAC edited)

3A.42

Tsoi, M. M., Yu, G. K., Lieh-Mak, F. 1986. Vietnamese refugee children in camps in Hong Kong. Social Science and Medicine, 23(11), 1147-1150.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

Vietnamese refugee children staying in an open camp in Hong Kong were interviewed to find out the nature of their war experience. The effects of war and refugee experience on their fears about being hurt or killed were assessed. Most of the Vietnamese children in the present sample traveled to Hong Kong with their family and had little experience of separation, death, or injury of close family members. However, about two-thirds of them had witnessed violence and one-third reported experience of being assaulted. Children exposed to unpleasant war experiences were more likely to report a fear of being hurt than those not exposed to similar negative events. However, there was no consistent finding relating other types of fear to war experience. The family and the cohesiveness of the community in which they lived may have protected them against adverse psychological reactions. (Author Abstract)

3A.43

Westermeyer, J. 1985. Southeast Asian refugee teenagers' special mental health problems. The Brown University Human Development Letter 1(5), 6-9.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

The special considerations necessary when treating children and adolescents from Southeast Asia for mental health problems are addressed in this article. Topics covered include unaccompanied minors, intergenerational conflicts, organic brain syndrome and conduct disorders. Treatment considerations when dealing with this population, such as medication and cross-cultural psychotherapy, are presented. (TAC Abstract)

3A.44

Yamamoto, K. Soliman, A., Parsons, J., Davies, O. L. Jr. 1987. Voices in unison: Stressful events in the lives of children in six countries. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 28(6), November 1987, 855-864.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Pilipino

A 20-event, 7-point scale on the stressfulness of selected unpleasant experiences was administered to 1814 children in Australia, Canada, Egypt, Japan, the Philippines, and the U.S.A. (two groups). Responses indicated that, among these third through ninth graders, there is a remarkable degree of agreement not only in the stress ratings but also in the reported incidences of life events. Granted certain cultural contrasts, the overall findings gave credence to the presence of widespread common perceptions and attitudes among children. The worlds of the young and of the grown-ups may overlap with each other much less than usually believed. (Author Abstract)

3A.45

Yang, L. Zuo, C., Eaton, L. F. 1987. Research note: Sleep problems of normal Chinese adolescents. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 28(1), January 1987, 167-172.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Chinese

Eight hundred and forty-six Chinese adolescents were surveyed concerning sleep behaviors including insomnia, nightmares, somniloquism, somnambulism, bruxism, and enuresis. Bruxism was reported most frequently (22%) followed by somniloquism (17%) and insomnia (14.9%). Subjects were compared by sex, age, and rearing by parents or parent surrogates. Cross cultural comparisons and the possible significance of findings are discussed. (Author Abstract)

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The following references (identified by their bibliography number) also contain some information relevant to category 3A:

1A.07, 1A.17, 1A.27

1B.13, 1B.47, 1B.52

1D.08, 1D.09

1E.16, 1E.17, 1E.19, 1E.53, 1E.56

2A.02, 2A.07, 2A.08, 2A.16, 2A.43, 2A.44

2B.02, 2B.03, 2B.04, 2B.06, 2B.08, 2B.09, 2B.21, 2B.23, 2B.24, 2B.25, 2B.27, 2B.32, 2B.35, 2B.39

2C.04

2D.06, 2D.23, 2D.24

2F.09, 2F.26, 2F.32

2G.03, 2G.06, 2G.07, 2G.42

3B.01, 3B.04

3D.10

3E.15, 3E.16

4.02, 4.03, 4.07

5A.01, 5A.02, 5A.04, 5A.05, 5A.07, 5A.08, 5A.09, 5A.11, 5A.12, 5A.13, 5A.14

5C.01, 5C.05, 5C.07, 5C.08

The reader is advised to refer to the above references for more information regarding this category.

3B.01

Darabi, K. F. Kandiah, V., Ortiz, V. 1987. Cross-cultural comparisons of the fertility of Hispanic adolescents. Paper presented at the Population Association of America Annual Meeting, April 30 - May 2, 1987. Collected by the Carolina Population Center, shelf location: HB851.P6z 1987, vol. 3, pp. 16-43.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

This study focuses on non-marital childbearing among 15-19 year old Hispanic women in the United States and in their countries of origin. Such cross-cultural comparisons are difficult to make because of varying and ambiguous definitions of marriage. The problem is how to estimate the proportion of women coded as "married" in civil registries and censuses who are in consensual unions. In fact, the term "consensual union" is a demographer's term for a status which most Latin American women define as marriage. The authors examine the extent to which conclusions regarding the percentage of unmarried women who have borne a child are altered under varying assumptions concerning the classification of women in consensual unions. The Latin American data come from local censuses and special surveys conducted circa 1980; the data on U.S. Hispanics come from the 5% public use microdata sample of the 1980 census. By the more restrictive definition of marriage (legal union only), the country with the highest percentage of married teenagers is Honduras. If consensual unions are included in the definition of marriage, the country with the highest percentage of married teens is Nicaragua. One also derives different conclusions regarding the magnitude of "illegitimate" adolescent fertility depending on the inclusion or exclusion of consensual unions. In the United States, foreign-born women from countries with high rates of consensual unions are more likely than U.S.-born women to have had a premarital birth. In contrast, foreign-born women from countries with low rates of consensual unions are less likely to have borne a child. Place of birth can perhaps be interpreted as a measure of acculturation or exposure to U.S. society. (Popline)

3B.02

Halli, S. S. 1987. How minority status affects fertility: Asian groups in Canada. New York, New York/London, England: Greenwood Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian

This exploratory study focused on Asian ethnic fertility differentials in Canada. In 1981, there were 3,867,160 foreign-born persons in Canada, accounting for 16.1% of the total population. Asians comprised 14.3% of foreign-born persons in Canada. Asians are concentrated primarily in metropolitan areas of Canada due to the greater availability of occupational opportunities. The Chinese as a group, compared to the Japanese and Indians, are less educated, work in lower-paid jobs, and earn less income. Socioeconomic differences among Asian-origin groups in Canada are reflected in family size differences. When age and age at marriage are controlled, the Japanese have lower fertility than the East Indians, and the Chinese consistently maintain larger family size than the other two groups. Canadian-born Asian weomen experience lower fertility in relation to the foreign-born, especially those born in China. The Japanese are more assimilated than the Chinese, both structurally and culturally. The independent effect of minority status of the Chinese serves to reduce fertility by more than one child, whereas for the Japanese it is about 0.4 child. This larger reduction in family size among Chinese weomen is attributed to the minority status effect. It is suggested that establishment of a differential opportunity structure among minority groups may provide a link between the minority group status hypothesis and the theory of relative deprivation. (Popline)

3B.03

Hirayama, K. K. 1982. Evaluating the effects of the employment of Vietnamese refugee wives on their family roles and mental health. California Sociologist, 5(1), 96-110.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

This study examined the effects of Vietnamese refugee wives' employment of the division of labor between husband and wife and on the wives' mental health. The sample consisted of seventy-three Southeast Asian wives who came to the United States between 1975 and 1978. Findings revealed that the wives' employment affected the division of labor only in the area of housework. Although working wives could count on their husbands to help around the house more often than could non-working wives, housework generally remained the domain of the wife regardless of her employment status. The employment of wives was not directly related to poor mental health. Data revealed that the lower the husband's occupational status, the greater the proportion of wives at risk of developing psychological disorders. A large percentage of wives reported experiencing loneliness, a general sense of isolation, unworthiness, and loss. These findings appeared to be a manifestation of their reactions to environmental and status changes as new immigrants. For Vietnamese wives who have healthy families, few children, higher levels of education, good English skills, and a husband in a white-collar job, employment may be viewed as a way of opening new avenues for assimilating a new culture, establishing contacts, developing additional skills, and enhancing the quality of life. (Author Abstract/edited)

3B.04

Kope, T. M. Sack, W. H. 1987. Anorexia Nervosa in Southeast Asian refugees: A report on three cases. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 26(5), September 1987, 795-797.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian

This article presents three cases of Anorexia Nervosa occurring in adolescent Southeast Asian refugees (aged 14, 15, and 18 years) and discusses related sociocultural aspects of this multidetermined disorder. Research into the prevalence of Anorexia Nervosa in this group and the relationship between the immigration experience and the development of this disorder are indicated. ((c) APA)

3B.05

Nolan, C. M. Elarth, A. M., Barr, H. W. 1988. Intentional isoniazid overdosage in young Southeast Asian refugee women. Chest, 93(4), April 1988, 803-806.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian

During a two-year period, from January 1984 through December 1985, six cases of intentional overdosage with isoniazid were reported in young Southeast Asian refugee women. The patients were aged 14 to 23 years, had all immigrated within one year and were receiving isoniazid preventive therapy for tuberculosis infection without disease. Clinically, all patients experienced generalized seizures, and three sustained moderate metabolic acidosis. All recovered uneventfully. Psychiatric evaluations revealed that two patients had major depression; two, adjustment disorders with depressed mood; and two, no psychiatric illness. The latter two patients and two others ingested an excessive amount of isoniazid immediately following an argument with a family member. Because tuberculosis infection is prevalent in refugees immigrating from Southeast Asia, isoniazid, given for six months to one year as preventive therapy, is one of the most frequently prescribed drugs during the early resettlement period. There may be an increased risk of intentional isoniazid overdosage during preventive therapy of young refugee women. (Author Abstract)

457

3B.06

Rynearson, A. M., DeVoe, P. A. 1984. Refugee women in a vertical village: Lowland Laotians in St. Louis. Social Thought, 10(3), 33-48.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Laotian; Southeast-Asian

Unlike many earlier immigrant groups, Laotians and other Southeast Asian refugees admitted to the United States under the Refugee Resettlement Act of 1980 have contained a comparatively high proportion of women. On the basis of research on Laotian refugees in St. Louis, Missouri, it is believed that this demographic imbalance has had an important effect on their development as an ethnic community. Although lowland Laotian females appear to play minor roles within the community, they add flexibility, are an integral facet of public and private ceremonial events, and make major contributions to the group's success as a productive and independent refugee community. The presence of women in the work force increases the level of economic security for families. Such involvement appears to be regarded by Laotians as a responsibility women share with men, possibly because lowland Laotian women had traditionally played an active economic role outside the household. If professionals working with refugees focus their attention on males as central figures in acculturation, employment, education and the like, they will fail to take into account a key factor in the formation of refugee communities--adult women. (Social Work Abstracts)

3B.07

Sargent, C., Marcucci, J. 1984. Aspects of Khmer medicine among refugees in urban America. Medical Anthropology Quarterly, 16(1), 7-9.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Khmer

This article discusses the status of indigenous healing among Kampuchean refugees in Dallas, based on research conducted in 1982-83 and focusing on birth practices in this community. The reproductive histoires of the women interviewed for this research project indicate that while residing in Kampuchea, women demonstrated an equal preference for hospital and home deliveries. A majority of the sample maintained Khmer birth practices in the United States, in particular, the postpartum practice of "ang pleung," in its most classic form. (Author/TAC Abstract)

3B.08

Simon, R. J., Shelley, L., Schneiderman, P. 1986. The social and economic adjustment of Soviet Jewish women in the United States. In In R. J. Simon, C. B. Brettell (Eds.). International migration: The female experience. 76-94. New Jersey: Rowman & Allanheld.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Soviet Jewish

This chapter portrays and compares the social and economic adjustment of Soviet Jewish women and their labor force participation and earnings in the US as compared with the USSR and between men and women in both societies. Soviet commitment to industrial power, as well as the manpower losses of the Stalinist purges and World War II, left women no option but to work; the decline in the number of service enterprises menat that Soviet women assumed a double burden of laborer and housewife. Women are generally confined to unskilled, routine, and lower level professional jobs where they can easily be replaced. However, many Soviet Jewish women are active in the fields of law, medicine, teaching and engineering; while many Soviet Jewish women report that their lives are not easy, most find them emotionally and intellectually fulfilling. The external forces of anti-Semitism and occupational and educational discrimination for themselves and their children is the major reason for leaving the USSR. Results of this study show that 1) even among recent immigrants, a higher percentage of Soviet women in each age category work outside their homes that do American women; 2) 69% of the women hold managerial, professional or clerical positions as compared to 72% of the men; 3) on the average, the Soviet women's earnings in the US are 57% of the Soviet men's, just as they are in the USSR; and 4) finding a good job and learning English are the major problems both men and women cite on arriving in the US. Overall, Soviet immigrant have made strong and positive adjustments to their new lives; women's experiences are not distinctive. (Popline)

3B.09

Thao, T. C. 1986. Hmong customs on marriage, divorce and the rights of married women. In B. Johns, D. Strecker (Eds.). The Hmong world. 74-98. New Haven: Yale Southeast Asian Studies.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

This chapter provides a comparative study of Minnesota laws and of Hmong customs on marriage, divorce and the rights of married women. The rules which govern the rites of marriage and divorce are presented in the first section. The second section provides an analytical discussion of both the American and Hmong customs and laws. Pertinent legal statutes and cases are cited as examples of ways in which American and Hmong customs may differ. (TAC Abstract)

3B.10

Zayas, L. H. 1987. Toward an understanding of suicide risks in young Hispanic females. Journal of Adolescent Research, 2(1), Spring 1987, 1-11.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

This article reviews literature on adolescent suicide and discusses such psychosocial and cultural factors as socioeconomic disadvantage, traditional gender-role socialization, acculturation, cultural identity, and intergenerational conflict within the context of suicide attempts among adolescent Hispanic females. It is proposed that the interactive effects of these factors may contribute to suicide attempts among low income, 1st- and 2nd-generation Hispanic adolescent females. ((c) APA)

Women ...

The following references (identified by their bibliography number) also contain some information relevant to category 3B:

1A.41

1B.13, 1B.22, 1B.38, 1B.53, 1B.68, 1B.79

1C.27

1D.03, 1D.12

2A.16, 2A.30

2D.09, 2D.24

2E.13

3A.35

3D.06

3E.07

4.07

The reader is advised to refer to the above references for more information regarding this category.

3C.01

Arpin, J. A. 1987. Ethnopsychiatry. The guardians of culture. Effects of geographic migration in late adulthood. Annales Medico-Psychologiques, 145(6), June 1987, 503-511.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General, Vietnamese

If one considers going through life as a temporal migration, one can observe than passing from one stage of life to the other is marked by certain rites (rites of passage or transition). The act of retirement is such a rite. This event involves individual and collective role changes (losses and gains). Within the context of stress produced at that particular time of temporal migration, the author examines the effects of physical (spatial) migration. Four cases are presented to illustrate this kind of situation. They are separated into two groups: multigenerational migration with and without the participation of aged parents. The use of an ethnological model--the concept of "Guardians of Culture"--allows for the study of the problem from the point of view of a reassessment of self in terms of a cultural role. This ethnopsychiatric approach attempts to assume a preventive role in that it deals with the detection of early signs of stress which could have serious repercussions on the health of the elderly population. (Author Abstract)

3C.02

Hayes, C. L. 1984. Doctoral dissertation. A study of the older Hmong refugees in the United States. University Microfilms International.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

This research focused on a population of elderly Hmong refugees living in Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California. Interviews were used to explore six areas of inquiry: a) life in Laos, b) the Hmong view of old age, c) the position of the elderly in the existing family structure, d) intergenerational conflict, e) the relationship of older Hmong to social service providers, and f) the extent of assimilation and acculturation into mainstream American society. Findings indicate that the older Hmong have experienced immense social and psychological upheaval which has left them physically and financially dependent upon their children, physically and psychologically isolated, lacking self-esteem, and with few of the skills necessary for adapting to mainstream society. It was further discovered that existing social service providers have little interest in or understanding of the cultural traditions and current plight of this population, and it was concluded that the most useful and acceptable forms of assistance come from within the Hmong community itself. Implications of the above findings were discussed, as were the limitations of the study. (Author/TAC edited)

3C.04

Koh, J. Y. Bell, W. G. 1987. Korean elders in the United States: Intergenerational relations and living arrangements. The Gerontologist, 27(1), 66-71.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Korean

A sample of Korean elders aged sixty and over residing in the New York City area, were interviewed with regard to their living arrangements, service needs, and orientation to family and formal support systems. Comparisons with available data on elders in South Korea reveal that changes have occurred in inter-generational relations and living arrangements for elderly Koreans in the United States. The findings suggest that both Korean elders and their adult children in the United States have accepted a pattern of coexistence more characteristic of the United States than of Korea. (Journal Abstract)

3C.05

Litwak, E. Longino, C. F. Jr. 1987. Migration patterns among the elderly: A developmental perspective. The Gerontologist, 27(3), 266-272.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General, Hispanic, Caribbean, Eastern European

The migration patterns of the elderly are placed in a developmental perspective. For those who migrate, three kinds of movees tend to occur among the aging in a modern society: one when they retire, a second when they experience moderate forms of disability, and a third when they have major forms of chronic disability. Litwak's formulations on the extended family provide the context for these patterns, whereas Longino provids much of the migration data. Both intranational and international migrations are considered. International groups considered include Latin Americans, Eastern Europeans, and Caribbeans. (Journal Abstract/TAC edited)

3C.06

Liu, W. T. 1986. Health services for Asian elderly. Research on Aging, 8(1), 156-175.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Asian

United States census data for 1980 show that between 1970 and 1980, there was an increase of 140+% of Asians in the United States, mainly through the influx of new immigrants as a result of the 1965 legislative amendment to the old national quota immigration law. Along with the increase of new immigrants and their families, a sudden awareness of the problems of the immigrant elderly was experienced, in addition to those who came during the first decade of the present century as farm labor from China and the Philippines, and the very old Issei (first generation) and the aging Nisei (second generation) from Japan. The data show that not all elderly Asians are taken care of by their kin or the ethnic community facilities. Compared to the general United States population, such elderly populations have problems associated with economic conditions, cultural mismatch, and living alone or with nonrelatives. The myths of the support group have not been investigated in such ethnic communities. (Social Work Abstracts)

3C.07

Park, J. H. Ha, J. C. 1988. Cognitive impairment among the elderly in a Korean rural community. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 77(1), January 1988, 52-57.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Korean

Cognitive function among the elderly aged 85 or older was studied in a rural community of Korea. The prevalence rates of cognitive impairment were significantly higher in females (64%) than in males (33%). Sex differences of prevalence of both mild impairment (25% in males vs. 45% in females) and severe (8% in males vs. 19% in females) reached statistically significant levels. The prevalence of severe impairment increased with age, and the age-related increase was steeper after 80 in males and fater 75 in females. The prevalence of mild impairment, on the other hand, did not increase so prominently with aging. From this point of view, it could be assumed that severe cognitive impairment may be highly related to real dementia, and that the elderly with mild impairment may consist of heterogenous groups associated with cognitive dysfunction of mild degree. (Author Abstract)

3C.09

Yee, B., Van Arsdale, P. W. 1978. Breakdown in traditional culture and the effects of learned helplessness among Vietnamese elderly. Crisis intervention and mental health workshop. Paper presented at "Vietnamese Refugees in the United States: Resettlement Programs and Medical Anthropological Issues;" Society For Applied Anthropology, Annual Meetings, Merida, Yucatan, Mexico. April 2-9. 1-23. Vietnamese American Association.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

This paper suggests that elderly Vietnamese refugees may be especially prone to learned helplessness as a consequence of coping with immigrations and strains upon traditional family bonds. The reverence and deferential treatment they had been used to receiving was in opposition to a US system which regards the elderly as second class citizens. Preliminary data suggested that learned helplessness exists among Vietnamese refugee elderly. The second part of the study, then, was begun with the assumption that it exists and with the hypothesis that it is a dominant coping strategy among this group of refugees. Five specific hypotheses were developed and statistical analyses were directed toward supporting or disproving these conjectures. None of the major hypotheses were upheld. Tentative alternative interpretations of the data were then presented. The possibility that learned helplessness may not actually be a dominant coping strategy among the population sampled was considered. (TAC Abstract)

Elderly ...

The following references (identified by their bibliography number) also contain some information relevant to category 3C:

1B.22, 1B.72

2A.16, 2A.43

3E.02

4.07

The reader is advised to refer to the above references for more information regarding this category.

3D.01

Brown, S. N. 1982. Doctoral dissertation, Migration patterns, language proficiency and ethnic community ties as factors in the social service utilization and adjustment of Indochinese families. Oklahoma: Oklahoma State University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian

Since 1975, service providers have addressed the needs of Southeast Asian families. Three major purposes were addressed in this study. First, the investigator developed a five-stage theory of migration looking at the unique needs of Southeast Asian refugee families during the process of resettlement. Second, an urban Oklahoma profile of Vietnamese refugees from Tulsa and Oklahoma City was drawn and compared. Third, two factors of ethnicity, English language proficiency and ethnic ties, were isolated and examined against three types of social services - employment, financial, and medical - to determine their impact on service utilization. The profile study revealed a large difference between the two groups in education and residence in the United States. Differences were also found in income, house and car ownership, close family members in Vietnam, physical and mental health concerns, and English language proficiency. Conclusions from the profile study alert service professionals to different needs in the two cities. Indications from the service utilization study imply that service utilization should improve if service providers can get the ethnic community to support them. The assistance of ethnic friends and relatives to individuals needing help was probably why language, though a factor in the comfort of service use, was not an important factor in service utilization. It is recommended that service professionals utilize the Developmental Migration Model and ethnic community in their service planning and provision. (Dissertation Abstracts/TAC edited)

3D.02

Carlos, M. L., Sellers, L. 1972. Family, kinship structure, and modernization in Latin America. Latin American Research Review, 7(2), 95-124.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

An analysis of family and kinship patterns in Latin America among distinct socioeconomic groups in urban and rural settings is presented. The literature on which the analysis rests is critically examined. Much of the material which deal with extended family (parentesco) relations and with fictive kinship (compadrazgo) ties; less attention is given to studies and components of the nuclear family. The central theme developed in the essay is that familial ties and the institution of fictive kinship are not breaking down under the impact of modernization. Despite theories and interpretations of urbanization and industrialization which maintain that the opposite is true. (Author Abstract)

3D.03

Dung, T. N. 1984. Understanding Asian families: A Vietnamese perspective. Children Today, 13(2), 10-12.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

Vietnamese refugee families living in the United States are beset with problems that stem from both cultural differences and their plight as refugees. The religious and cultural orientations of these families stress modesty, humility, respect for elders, educational achievement, and harmony between the individual and the environment. The assimilation of an alien culture and country, coupled with limited means and low social status, frequently leads to emotional instability. Because of the large-scale migration of Asians to the United States, child welfare issues involving these groups are of particular interest. To deal effectively with problems of child abuse and neglect, social workers and law enforcement officials should heighten their awareness of this refugee population in both cultural and emotional contexts. (Social Work Abstracts)

3D.04

Gold, S. J. 1987. New immigrants' family adjustment: Continuity and change among Soviet Jews and Vietnamese in the United States. Paper presented at the 82nd Annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, Chicago, Illinois, August 17-21, 1987.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Soviet Jewish; Hmong

This paper investigates the processes of family adjustment that occur among two "new immigrant" groups - Soviet Jews and Vietnamese - in the United States. Analysis reveals that Soviet Jewish and Vietnamese refugee families show a great deal of flexibility and many are able to adapt to the American economy successfully. However, sources of difficulty including dependent youth and aged, generational conflict and role reversals incur significant costs for new immigrant families. In conclusion, rapid economic integration should not be considered as proof that new immigrant families experience trouble-free adjustment to the United States. (IMR Abstract)

3D.05

Haines, D. W. 1988. Kinship in Vietnamese refugee resettlement: A review of the U.S. experience. Journal of Comparative Family Studies, 19(1), Spring 1988, 1-16.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

This paper is concerned with the ways in which kinship appears in, affects, and is affected by the exodus and subsequent adjustments of Vietnamese refugees to the United States. The paper discusses (1) the nature and structure of Vietnamese kinship, (2) the changes and continuities in kinship from Vietnam to the United States, (3) the ways in which the generally kin-based organization of refugee households conditions economic adjustment to the United States, and (4) some apparent connections between kinship and the wider personal (social and psychological) adjustment of Vietnamese refugees. While there have been great disruptions in, and continuing pressures on, Vietnamese refugee family structures because of the nature of refugee flight and the exigencies of adaptation, kinship appears to retain not only its predictable importance, but also much of its shape. The data suggest two quite distinct kinds of continuity, one involving the actual links between specific kin, the other involving enduring principles of household formation, particularly regarding sibling-based households and the continuing co-residence of adult children. The structure of kinship has some predictable effects on the economic status of households; specifically, the availability of increased numbers and proportions of adult wage-earners is key to the economic success of refugees in the United States. Family-related factors also appear generally to be important in various aspects of social and cultural adjustment, ranging from emotional health to cooperative strategies in income management. The lack of any correlation between mental health status and three separate measures of contact outside the household may reflect the primary of household kin ties. (Popline)

3D.06

Hirayama, K. K. 1980. Effects of the employment of Vietnamese refugee wives on their family roles and mental health. Doctoral dissertation. University of Pennsylvania.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

The study investigated changing family roles among the first wave of Vietnamese families. Using employment as an independent variable, the study examined the major question: What effect does the employment of Vietnamese refugee wives have on their own mental health and on family roles? 73 Vietnamese wives were interviewed. The findings indicated differences between groups regarding English speaking and reading skills, education of husband and wife, family size, number of preschool-aged children, rural or urban origins, the possession of technological inventions, number of American friends, husband and wife's driver's licenses and credit cards. The effect of employment on family roles was seen only in the housework task area. The study revealed that an alarming number of respondents were under stress. Employment was linked to positive mental health. (Dissertation Abstracts International/TAC edited)

3D.07

Isomura, T. Fine, S., Lin, T. Y. 1987. Two Japanese families: A cultural perspective. Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, 32(4), May 1987, 282-286.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Japanese

This article reviews some of the difficulties in treating second and third generation Japanese immigrant families. An authoritarian, rather concrete approach to symptom relief is expected by, and is effective in, some families. The emphasis placed on academic achievement may lead to particular problems and misunderstandings. Two case examples of very different families are presented to emphasize a flexible therapeutic approach. Particular details of Japanese inernment and population movements make the attitudes and behaviors of some families more comprehensible. ((c) APA)

3D.08

Lamont, J., Gottlieb, H. 1975. Convergent recall of parental behaviors in depressed students of different racial groups. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 31(1), 9-11.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Chinese; Mexican

Forty-three Chinese American, 81 Mexican American and 243 White college students were administered a measure of depression and a measure of recall of parental behavior. Depression scores were correlated with item endorsement on the recall of parental behavior for each ethnic group. Seven parental behavior items that produced significant correlations with depression across ethnic groups were identified, indicating that depressed subjects recalled their mothers as less positively involved with them, as more critical, and as more guilt-inducing. The results provide cross-cultural confirmation of prior findings in this area. Issues of cultural bias and validity in generalizations from one cultural group to another are briefly discussed. (Author Abstract/HMHR edited)

3D.09

Meredith, W. A., Rowe, G. P. 1986. Changes in Lao Hmong marital attitudes after immigrating to the United States. Journal of Comparative Family Studies, 17(1), 117-126.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Laotian

Examined marital attitudes among 70 female and 64 male Hmong immigrants to the US from Laos. Most subjects were between 16 and 30 years of age. Subjects answered questions about marriage preparation, marriage roles and divorce. Results show that, in comparison to traditional Laotian marital attitudes, subjects' attitudes had experienced some change as a result of their dramatic cultural transformation. Aspects that underwent significant change included those regarding polygamous marriages, bride price, age at marriage and general views on equality within marriage. However, responses to specific statements still reflected a strongly male-dominated society, and attitudes concerning the proper roles of husbands and wives had changed little. Also, women tended to be more traditional than men. (Popline)

3D.10

Strom, R. Park S. H., Daniels, S. 1987. Childrearing dilemmas of Korean immigrants to the United States. Scientia Paedagogica Experimentalis, 24(1), 91-102.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Korean

118 Korean parents of 3-5 year old children completed the Parent as a Teacher Inventory. A multiple regression was used to analyze which of 11 independent variables would be the bset predictors of parent expectations. Parent gender and educational level, length of residence in the United States, and amount of time spent interacting with the child were identified as the best predictors. ((c) APA)

3D.11

Tacher, R. D. 1987. Doctoral dissertation, Traditional versus culturally sensitive family therapy sessions: A comparison of ratings by Cuban immigrants. Austin, Texas: University of Texas.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

Insufficient cultural sensitivity is a major contributor to the underuse of mental health services by Hispanics. Recent research into the values of Cuban immigrants and Anglo-Americans has identified several dimensions in which the two groups differ. These differences have been used to generate recommendations for conducting therapy in a manner which is sensitive to the cultural values of the Cubans. This study sought to empirically validate those recommendations. Thirty-six Cuban immigrants selected at random from the caseload of a mental health center in Miami, Florida were first asked to complete a measure of acculturation. They then viewed and rated two videotaped vignettes which addressed the same presenting problem. One tape presented a traditional therapeutic approach, the other incorporated the recommendations for a culturally-sensitive approach. The main analysis of data indicated that the culturally-sensitive approach was preferred over the traditional one ($F=16.68$, $p<.001$). The data were then analyzed by three comparisons corresponding to three a priori hypotheses. The analyses showed that: (a) subjects in the High Acculturation group preferred the culturally-sensitive approach, (b) subjects in the Low Acculturation group also preferred the culturally-sensitive approach, and (c) subjects in the High Acculturation group tended to rate the culturally-sensitive approach more favorably than subjects in the Low Acculturation group rated the traditional approach. This study empirically validates the recommendations made in the literature for conducting culturally-sensitive therapy with Cuban immigrants. The results show that incorporation of these recommendations results in a therapeutic approach which, in comparison to a traditional approach, is preferred, and seen as more effective, by Cuban immigrants. The implication is that the use of a therapeutic approach similar to the one used in this investigation may enhance the Cuban immigrants' receptiveness for therapy, decrease the probability of premature termination of treatment, increase utilization of mental health services, and increase the probability that therapeutic goals will be met. (Dissertation Abstracts)

Family and Kinship ...

The following references (identified by their bibliography number) also contain some information relevant to category 3D:

1A.07

1B.09, 1B.72, 1B.79

1C.24

1E.02, 1E.16, 1E.34, 1E.46, 1E.50, 1E.63

2A.08

2B.28

2D.22, 2D.23

2E.05

2F.20

2G.07, 2G.42

3A.04, 3A.09, 3A.10, 3A.13, 3A.17, 3A.27, 3A.29, 3A.45

3B.03

3C.02

3E.04

4.07

The reader is advised to refer to the above references for more information regarding this category.

3E.01

August, L. R., Gianola, B. A. 1987. Symptoms of war trauma induced psychiatric disorders: Southeast Asian refugees and Vietnam veterans. International Migration Review, 21, Fall 1987, 820-832. Center for Migration Studies.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

This article compares the symptomatology of Southeast Asian refugees suffering from mental health disorders with that of Vietnam veterans suffering from psychiatric disorders related to war trauma. Both of these groups share common unresolved feelings and have similar clinical manifestations resulting from the intensity of wartime atrocities. Similarities in the symptoms presented by these two groups suggest the Southeast Asian refugees may also suffer from the same type of war trauma induced psychiatric disorder as the Vietnam veterans. (Author Abstract)

3E.02

Aviram, A. Silverberg, D. S., Carel, R. S. 1987. Hypertension in European immigrants to Israel--the possible effect of the Holocaust. Israel Journal of Medical Sciences, 23(4), April 1987, 257-263.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Jewish

To examine the effect of stressful life events and chronic emotional distress in the development of hypertension, we compared the blood pressure of 1,150 Israelis (aged 50 to 80) who immigrated from Europe before 1939 with that of 2,159 European-born Israelis who immigrated to Israel after World War II. Most of the subjects were examined as part of a periodical health examination offered by their employers. There were only minor differences in age, height, country of origin and level of education between the two groups. There was no difference in the prevalence of hypertension between the two immigration groups, and a similar percentage of both groups were receiving treatment. Hypertension was defined as any one or more of the following: supine systolic greater than or equal to 160 mm Hg, diastolic greater than or equal to 95 mm Hg, or treatment with antihypertensive medications. Analysis of variance showed that age, sex and degree of obesity were the main factors contributing to the blood pressure. Although the degree of emotional stress was greater in the Holocasut survivors, there was no correlation between level of emotional distress, satisfactions with life or number of psychosomatic complaints and level of blood pressure or prevalence of hypertension. (Author Abstract)

3E.03

Berman, M. R. 1977 Man in disaster. Unpublished paper, Department of Sociology, the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This paper discusses psychological effects of disaster on human beings. Specific topics include threat and stress, impact and isolation, rescue and rehabilitation, long term psychological effects, grief and the dead, disaster formulation, and holocaustic disasters. (TAC abstract)

3E.04

Danieli, Y. 1985. Separation and loss in families of survivors of the Nazi Holocaust. American Academy of Psychoanalysis, 29(1).

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Jewish

This article describes the harmful consequences for the survivors and their offspring of the post-war "conspiracy of silence" about the Holocaust. After a short description of the formation of survivor families, the author further elaborates on the meanings and implications of loss and separation within the four post-war adaptational styles of survivor families. The article then concludes with implications for treatment. (Author/TAC Abstract)

3E.05

Danieli, Y. 1985. The use of mutual support approaches in the treatment of victims. Paper presented at A Services Research and Evaluation Colloquim, "The Aftermath of Crime: A Mental Health Crisis," NIMH/NOVA, Washington, D.C., February 28 - March 3, 1985.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General; Jewish

This presentation discussed the unique reparative and preventive value of mutual support approaches in meeting the needs of victims and survivors, specifically focusing on Holocaust survivors. After liberation, survivors were faced with the myth that they had actively or passively participated in their own destiny. The Group Project for Holocaust Survivors and their Children advocates the use of self-help in order to achieve integration into society. It encourages the victims to realize the impersonality of events and to develop a realistic perspective of what actually happened, by whom and to whom. Long-term treatment modalities are used. The Group Project offers opportunities to participate in six types of groups, each of which complement one another. Large group meetings are attended separately and these are of two sorts: awareness groups and kinship groups. This encourages members to use each other's resources informally in their daily lives. The time span between meetings gives members a perspective of each other's growth and reinforces hope. (Author/TAC Abstract)

3E.06

Friedrich, V. 1988. Briefe einer emigrantin. Die psychoanalytikerin Clara Happel an ihre sohn Peter (1936-1945). Psyche: Zeitschrift fur Psychoanalyse und ihre anwendungen, 42(3), March 1988, 193-215.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Jewish

This article traces the traumatic events and intrapsychic conflicts experienced by Jewish psychoanalyst Clara Happel, a refugee from Nazi persecution, as mirrored in excerpts from her letters to her son. Homesick for her native Germany, she never became acclimated to the American cultural environment. A growing pscyhotic depression over the loss of all her love objects, including her Americanized and estranged son, caused the disintegration of her psychic structure and her suicide. ((c) APA)

3E.07

Goldfeld, A. E. Mollica, R. F., Pesavento, B. H., Faraone, S. V. 1988. The physical and psychological sequelae of torture. Symptomatology and diagnosis. JAMA, 259(18), May 13, 1988, 2725-2729.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The authors present a review of the international literature on the medical and psychological effects of torture. This review reveals that certain tortures and their physical and emotional sequelae are more prevalent than previously appreciated. They include the common occurrence of sexual violence during the torture of women and female adolescents and the high frequency of head injury and associated neuropsychiatric consequences. The authors recommend the use of standardized diagnostic criteria in the evaluation of patients who have survived torture; this will facilitate patient care and the documentation of human rights violations. (Author Abstract)

3E.08

Goldsmith, M. F. 1986. New center for torture victims seeks to aid the politically abused (news). Journal of the American Medical Association, 255(20), 2717-2718.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

In Minnesota, home to more than 30,000 refugees, efforts are underway to establish a Center for Torture Victims. The International Clinic, St. Paul-Ramsey Medical Center, has seen torture victims from Southeast Asia as well as Ethiopia, South Africa and El Salvador. It is proposed that an outpatient clinic would provide psychological, social and legal services for approximately 100 torture victims and their families. Two other centers--one in Copenhagen, the other in Toronto--are being studied to adopt the methods which have been found to be most useful. The opening of this center is anticipated to be late in 1987. (TAC/Medline)

3E.09

Hougen, H. P. Kelstrup, J., Petersen, H. D., Rasmussen, O. V. 1988. Sequelae to torture. A controlled study of torture victims living in exile. Forensic Science International, 36(1-2), January 1988, 153-160.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Turkish

Twenty-eight Turkish refugees living in Denmark were examined by the authors in the period 1984-1985. Fourteen of the persons alleged having been tortured in Turkey during the period 1980-1983. The remaining fourteen persons reported that they had not been tortured and thus acted as controls. All the testimonies were found valid according to a method previously used. The most common forms of violence reported were blows and electrical torture. Blindfolding, solitary confinement and threats were also frequent. At the time of examination, the main mental complaints were sleep disturbances with nightmares and impaired memory. Emotional lability and concentration disturbances were also frequent. Physically, the torture victims suffered from headache, various cardio-pulmonary and muscular pains, dyspepsia and reading disturbances. All reported that they had been healthy before torture. The clinical examination revealed only a few signs related to torture, although examples of minimal scars, fractured or missing teeth, discrete neurological disorders and mental depression were found. The fourteen controls had significantly fewer complaints, and almost no abnormalities were found during the clinical examination. The present study clearly demonstrates the traumatic effects of torture. (Author Abstract)

3E.10

Hourani, L. L., Armenian, H., Zurayk, H., Afifi, L. 1986. A population-based survey of loss and psychological distress during war. Social Science and Medicine, 23(3), 269-275. Great Britain: Pergamon Journals Ltd.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Lebanese

Research on the psychological effects of war has been conducted on a limited number of population groups and has generally failed to study the experience of particular losses while warfare was still in progress. This paper presents the results of a household surveillance study of 5788 displaced and non-displaced civilians conducted during the summer 1982 war in Lebanon. In order to determine demographic differences in the psychological response to war and help identify population groups possibly at-risk for mental disorder, an interview checklist of symptoms of psychological distress was developed and administered to a key informant in each household. The occurrence of psychological distress symptoms varied significantly by age, sex, nationality, socio-economic status, loss of physical health and economic loss. A more detailed analysis of the psychological effect of displacement or loss of one's home during war is presented. Displacement group differentials suggest that psychological distress may be more frequently perceived post-war and that both social integration and social isolation may play important roles in mediating the perception of psychological distress during war. (Author Abstract)

3E.11

Mollica, R. F. Wyshak, G., Lavelle, J. 1987. The psychosocial impact of war trauma and torture on Southeast Asian refugees. American Journal of Psychiatry, 144(12), December 1987, 1567-1572.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast Asian

More than 700,000 refugees from Southeast Asia have settled in the United States since 1975. Although many have suffered serious trauma, including torture, few clinical reports have described their trauma-related symptoms and psychosocial problems. The authors conducted a treatment study of 52 patients in a clinic for Indochinese. They found that these parients were a highly traumatized group; each had experienced a mean of ten traumatic events and two torture experiences. Many of the patients had concurrent diagnoses of major affective disorder and posttraumatic stress disorder as well as medical and social disabilities associated with their history of trauma. The authors also found that Cambodian women without spouses demonstrated more serious psychiatric and social impairments than all other Indochinese patient groups. (Author Abstract)

3E.13

Reid, J. C. Strong, T. 1988. Rehabilitation of refugee victims of torture and trauma: Principles and service provision in New South Wales. Medical Journal of Australia, 148(7), April 4, 1988, 340-346.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The fact that a number of recently-arrived refugees are suffering from psychological disturbances and physical injuries that are a result of torture or severe trauma, has come to the attention of welfare workers and health personnel in New South Wales. A tentative estimate of more than 2000 refugees in New South Wales who are so affected, and clear evidence of extensive human rights abuses in the countries from which they come, indicate an urgent need for specialized care of the victims. Many victims exhibit acute and chronic symptoms that are commonly described by the diagnostic catagories "post-traumatic stress disorder" and "torture syndrome". Their kin, especially spouses and children, also suffer psychological and familial disturbances frequently, as a result of the arrest, torture and detention and torture of the victim. In Europe and North America, services have been established to treat and to rehabilitate sufferers of these disorders. Treatment programs differ in structure and size, but commonly include psychotherapy, physiotherapy, specialized medical care and parallel assistance with resettlement and social adjustment for both the patients and their families. This article cites illustrative case material from New South Wales and summarizes recommendations for a community-based rehabilitation service for victims both of torture and of other forms of organized violence, such as detention in "re-education" camps or the genocide in Kampuchea. (Author Abstract/TAC edited)

3E.14

Roth, E. F. Jr. Lunde, I., Boysen, G., Genefke, I. K. 1987. Torture and its treatment. American Journal of Public Health, 77(11), November 1987, 1404-1406.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Physical and psychological torture of political detainees and prisoners is currently practiced in more than ninety countries. Types of torture and the diagnosis and treatment of torture victims are described based on the experience of Copenhagen's Rigshospitalet. (Author Abstract)

3E.15

Weismann, B. 1986. Doctoral dissertation, Acculturation patterns in survivors of the Holocaust and children of survivors of the Holocaust. Los Angeles, California: California School of Professional Psychology.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Holocaust survivors, Jewish

The purpose of this study was twofold: to examine and compare acculturation patterns in four groups of individuals - camp survivors of the Holocaust, non-camp survivors, children of camp survivors, and children of non-camp survivors. Additionally, levels of Jewish identity were compared with acculturation patterns of the subjects across groups. Acculturation patterns were assessed via a scale which distinguished between the degree of assimilation of dominant cultural practices and the degree of retention of native cultural customs. Jewish identity was measured through the use of a scale tapping many dimesions of Jewish identity. The study utilized a cross-sectional, non-experimental design. The study was designed to test five hypotheses. The first stated that survivors would be more culturally resistant and culturally incorporated, and less culturally shifted than non-camp survivors. This hypothesis was not statistically supported but the results were in the direction predicted. Hypothesis two stated that camp survivors would be more culturally resistant and culturally incorporated, and less culturally shifted than children of camp survivors. This hypothesis was strongly supported, indicating not only the expected generational trend, but also raising questions for future study about the relationship between transmission of psychopathology and transmission of acculturation patterns. Hypothesis three stated that children of camp survivors would be more culturally resistant and culturally incorporated and less culturally shifted than children of non-camp survivors. This was partially supported in that children of camp survivors were significantly less culturally shifted than their non-camp counterparts. There were no major differences between groups in terms of cultural resistance and cultural incorporation, although the differences were in the directions predicted. Hypotheses four and five stated that there would be a correlation between high levels of Jewish identity and cultural resistance and, conversely, that there would be a correlation between low levels of Jewish identity and cultural shift. Both of these hypotheses were supported.
(Dissertation Abstracts)

3E.16

Weiss, E., O'Connell, A. N., Siiter, R. 1986. Comparisons of second-generation holocaust survivors, immigrants and nonimmigrants on measures of mental health. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 50(4), 828-831.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

To determine whether a "children-of-holocaust-survivors syndrome" could more parsimoniously be explained as an "immigration effect," we performed a comparative study on a sample of 25 children of American-born parents. Subjects were matched on age and educational level and were assessed with four measures of mental health. Contrary to the findings of some researchers whose data supported such a syndrome, our data indicate no significant differences between children of holocaust survivors and the chldren of other immigrants. These data are suggestive of an immigration effect that is common to the children of immigrants and not limited to the children of holocaust survivors, rather than a survivors syndrome. The children of American-born parents showed greater alienation, less religiosity, and a tendency toward feelings of less guilt than the other two groups. Our data underscore the need to control immigrant status in multiple samples and studies before definitive conclusions can be drawn in this area. (Author/Medline)

The following references (identified by their bibliography number) also contain information relevant to category 3E:

1B.02, 1B.23

2A.01, 2A.06, 2A.10, 2A.16

2C.08

3A.42

4.07

The reader is advised to refer to the above references for more information regarding this category.

Section 4

OTHER BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON REFUGEES OR RELATED TOPICS

Other Bibliographies on Refugees or Related Topics ...

4.01

Chuong, C. H. The Vietnam conflict and the Vietnamese in the U.S. January, 1987. Berkeley, California: Department of Asian American Studies, University of California.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

This bibliography cites references focusing on historical issues of the Vietnam conflict, Vietnamese culture and language, and the Vietnamese resettlement experience. (TAC Abstract)

4.02

Felsman, J. K., Crabtree, I. G., Johnson, M. C., Leong, F. T. L. 1985. Selected bibliography on Indochinese refugees: Children and adolescents. Amerasian Project, Bibliography #1 Hanover, New Hampshire: Department of Psychiatry, Dartmouth Medical School.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

This bibliography was drawn from a literature search focused on resettlement and adaptation among Southeast Asian refugees. It includes both primary and secondary sources. While there is a substantial body of literature on the resettlement of Southeast Asians in general, the available literature specific to children and adolescents remains sparse. This bibliography lists literature focusing specifically on this subgroup within the time frame of 1970-1985. Corresponding to the actual flow of refugees from Southeast Asia, the citations in the literature increased significantly after 1975. The primary groups represented here are Vietnamese, Khmer, and Vietnamese Amerasians. With respect to the Amerasians, the majority of the literature is from secondary sources. The available literature on the 1975 "babylift" is also included here. It is hoped that this bibliography will prove useful to clinicians, resettlement professionals and researchers interested in the process of resettlement and adaptation among Southeast Asian child and adolescent refugees. (Author/TAC Abstract)

4.03

Hammond, R. E., Hendricks, G. L. 1988. Southeast Asian Refugee Studies Occasional Papers Number Six. Southeast Asian youth: An annotated bibliography. Minneapolis, Minnesota: Southeast Asian Refugee Studies Project, Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, University of Minnesota.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This bibliography was compiled in conjunction with the Minneapolis - St. Paul study on refugee youth. The 372 citations are listed alphabetically by author in eight categories: adaptation and acculturation, education, physical and mental health, unaccompanied minors and Amerasian youth, courtship and marriage, general topics, journalism, and bibliographies. (SARS Abstract)

4.04

Iiyama, P., Setsuko, M., Johnson, B. D. 1976. Drug use and abuse among U.S. minorities. New York: Praeger Publishers.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Black, Hispanic, Asian

This bibliography on drug use and abuse among U.S. minorities consists primarily of research materials on opiate addiction. An introductory essay reviews the literature and the history of official policy and public attitudes toward drug use among racial minorities. Criminalization of addiction, psychological and sociological models of addiction, drug treatment programs, and research methodology are discussed. (HMHR/TAC edited)

4.05

Langley, K., Fairbank, J. A., Jarvie, G. J., Keane, T. M. 1981. A selected bibliography on post-traumatic stress disorders in Vietnam veterans. Professional Psychology, 12(5), 578-586.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

One hundred seventy-one references relevant to posttraumatic stress disorders (PTSDs) in Vietnam veterans are listed. Psychologically and medically oriented journals, books, and government publications were searched for research and clinical reports pertinent to the etiology, symptomatology, and treatment of PTSDs in Vietnam veterans. In addition, published narratives of veterans' combat experiences and research on PTSDs from other conflicts (e.g., World War II, Korean conflict, Yom Kippur war) were searched for relevant information. (Author Abstract)

4.06

Marston, J. 1987. An annotated bibliography of Cambodia and Cambodian refugees. Southeast Asian Refugee Studies Occasional Papers Number Five. Minneapolis, Minnesota: Southeast Asian Refugee Studies Project, Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, University of Minnesota.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cambodian

This bibliography lists alphabetically by author 578 items on Cambodia. The entries are divided into thirteen sections: general works on Cambodia, ethnographies, antiquities, other arts and culture, Cambodian literature and literature about Cambodia, language and dictionaries, history--general, history before 1954, history 1954-1970, history 1970 to present, refugees in Thailand, Cambodians in countries of resettlement, and bibliographies. Brief annotations, which summarize the contents and value of the entry, are provided for most of the works. Author and subject indices are appended. (SARS Abstract)

4.07

Newton, F. C., Olmedo, E. L., Padilla, A. M. 1982. Hispanic mental health research: A reference guide. Berkeley, California: University of California Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

This annotated bibliography contains a large number of references about Hispanics and mental health related issues. A dictionary of descriptor terms is included. 2000 entries. (TAC)

4.08

Olney, D. P. 1983. A bibliography of the Hmong (Miao). Minneapolis, Minnesota: Southeast Asian Refugee Studies Project, Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, University of Minnesota

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

This bibliography lists writings about the Hmong people of Laos. It is a revision of a previous bibliography and contains approximately three hundred more references. It is divided into the following ten subject areas: (1) general works on Southeast Asia; (2) general Hmong ethnography; (3) specific aspects of Hmong ethnography; (4) linguistic studies of Hmong and Mien; (5) resettlement issues; (6) physical and mental health; (7) journals; (8) Hmong language books; (9) bibliographies; (10) films and tapes about the Hmong; and (11) introductory readings. The majority of the works listed are available at the University of Minnesota, either in the library system or in the special collection being gathered by the SARS Project. The bibliography should be especially helpful to those working with the Hmong refugees and to Southeast Asian scholars. (NIUCSEAS Abstract/TAC edited)

4.09

Sage, W. W., Henchy, J. A. N. 1986. Laos: A bibliography. Library Bulletin No. 16 Pasir Panjang, Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

This bibliography represents the diverse materials in William Sage's collection; provides a useful reference guide to the Laos holdings at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies; and provides a single bibliographic source for recent works, where none existed previously. It aims to achieve a broad coverage of English language materials for the period 1975-1984. (IMR Abstract)

4.10

Smith, J. C. 1987. Southeast Asian Refugee Studies Occasional Papers Number Seven. An annotated bibliography, 1983-1987. Minneapolis, Minnesota: Southeast Asian Refugee Studies Project, Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, University of Minnesota.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hmong

This annotated bibliography is a compilation of printed and audiovisual materials on the Hmong published or produced between 1983 and mid-1987. The main focus is Hmong resettlement in the United States. (SARS Abstract)

4.11

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1985. Mental Health Issues: Indochinese Refugees, An Annotated Bibliography. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Southeast-Asian

Seventy-nine references with abstracts are cited on the subject of Southeast Asian refugee mental health issues. (TAC Abstract)

Other bibliographies ...

The following references (identified by their bibliography number) also contain information relevant to category 4:

1A.07

1E.24

2D.06

2E.08

2F.06

5A.01

5B.12

The reader is advised to refer to the above references for more information regarding this category.

Section 5

LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION

5A.01

Andersson, T., Boyer, M. 1978. Bilingual schooling in the United States. Austin, Texas: National Educational Laboratory Publications.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Bilingual education (BE) as a promising movement towards equalizing access to education for both non-English-speaking and English-speaking children is presented. An historical overview of BW and the dynamics of implementing BE programs are discussed in relation to the following: (1) What is bilingualism?; (2) Bilingual schooling in the United States; (3) A rationale for bilingual schooling; (3) Planning a bilingual program; (5) The program; and (6) Preschool bilingual education. An analysis of the overall implications of BE on education and society and a number of short term benefits are presented and discussed. The two most powerful factors affecting the current development of BE are widespread ethnocentrism and short-sighted economic views. For BE to become a successful method of education, cultural pluralism and home education must occur. Included are thirteen appendices of national and international BE concerns and an in depth bibliography of 870 sources with a bibliography index. (HMHR/TAC edited)

5A.02

Ballesteros, D. 1970. Toward an advantaged society: Bilingual education in the 70's. The National Elementary Principal, 50(2), 25-28.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic, General

Schools must change their programs to meet the needs of students instead of trying to change the students to meet the needs of schools. The point is particularly clear in relation to Spanish-speaking children who are placed in classes for the mentally retarded in disporportionate numbers or suffer discouragement and low morale as a result of the treatment they receive in school. Benefits of bilingual education are discussed, as well as their relation to the enactment of the Bilingual Education Act, Title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. (HMHR/TAC edited)

5A.03

Bay Area Bilingual Education League and the Multilingual Assessment Program. Bilingual testing and assessment. Proceedings of Babel workshop and preliminary findings multilingual assessment program. June 1972. Berkeley, California: Babel.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The proceedings from the first annual bilingual-bicultural testing and assessment workshop are reported. Eight instruments (Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children, Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills, Cooperative Primary, Lorge-Thorndike, Inter-American Series - General Ability, Culture-fair Intelligence Test, Michigan Oral Production Test, and the Peabody Picture-Vocabulary Test) are examined in terms of their applicability to bilingual-bicultural students. A critical review of the New Inter-American Series Test of General Ability and Tests of Reading shows that the test authors and publishers are grossly neegligent in the lack of reliability and validity of this large scale test. A brief descripition of a criterion-referenced system for the assessment of a bilingual curriculum provides a stimulus for further investigation and experimentation with this methodology. A presentation of "some cautionary notes on attempting to adapt IQ test for use with minority children and a neo-Piagetian apporach to intellectual assessment: partial report of preliminary findings" clearly discloses the complexities involved in testing and assessment of bilingual-bicultural children. Resolutions and findings are provided. (HMHR/TAC edited)

5A.04

Candelaria, C. 1977. The future of bilingual multicultural education. Agenda, March-April 1977, 30-33.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Hope in the future for Latinos rests on the strength of public education's bilingual multicultural programs. Three significant aspects of bilingual education are discussed. First, although major federal laws authorizing bilingual education date back only to 1974 and 1968, formal bilingual programs in American public schools have had a longer hisory in some states, and the bilingual multicultural programs of foreign countries are gaining recognition. Second, the continuing growth and development of programs prove that negativism among educators and the public can be broken down. Third, because the history of bilingual programs has been so difficult, it is imperative that self-evaluation and priority-setting be continued and even intensified in order to provide effective and relevant programs for particular areas of the country. (HMHR Abstract)

5A.05

Commins, N. L. 1986. Doctoral dissertation A descriptive study of the linguistic abilites of four low-achieving Hispanic bilingual students. Boulder, Colorado: University of Colorado.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

This study investigated the linguistic performance of four Hispanic bilingual students whose language dominance was not clearly defined and who were perceived to have limited language abilities. Students were fifth graders who did not demonstrate grade level academic proficiency in either language. The study provided a wide range of descriptive data on the students' language use and abilities, in both languages, in a variety of school and non-school settings. Data collection techniques included participant observation, audiotaping of natural and structured language samples and interviews. Data were analyzed qualitatively for evidence of students' linguistic, discourse and narrative competencies in both languages. Performance was compared across settings and across languages for each student and across students to determine if there were patterns of skills common to all of them. The analysis indicated that three students displayed greater strengths in Spanish than in English, but lacked many specific vocabulary items in both languages. One student displayed greater proficiency in English and there was evidence that his Spanish had begun to deteriorate. All students displayed differential strengths across settings in both languages. The greatest abilities were demonstrated in small group activities. Data suggested that a lack of specific vocabulary and clarity were interpreted by teachers to indicate a lack of concepts. However, there was no conclusive evidence that students did not possess the underlying abilities necessary for academic success. In addition, the classroom structure did not provide the settings most conducive to the development of students' strengths. The narrative sample provided the information most indicative of the students' overall language abilities. Evidence showed that the students' attitudes towards the use of English and Spanish afffected them both positively and negatively. The results of this study indicate that the emphasis in the discussion of second language learners needs to move away from a deficit view. It is necessary to examine the ways in shich second language learners demonstrate their competencies and to develop instructional programs which build upon these strengths. (Dissertation Abstracts)

5A.06

Dubois, B. L. 1974. Cultural and social factors in the assessment of language capabilities. Elementary English, 51(2), 257-261.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

In planning language courses for any group of students, the teacher should first assess the students' language competence. When teaching students who use more than one language, assessment of their language skills cannot be done without assessment of language dominance. The accuracy of this assessment may be seriously impaired by (1) inappropriate conditions of observation, and (2) the assessors' lack of knowledge regarding language dominance in bilinguals. These two situations are discussed using examples drawn from the literature. (Author Summary/HMHR modified)

5A.07

Gerard, H. B. Factors contributing to adjustment and achievement (progress report of grant no. PHS HD/02863). May 1969. Los Angeles, California: Department of Psychology, University of California.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This report of the progress under study of the desegregation of a school district focuses on achievement related attitudes. Ongoing research is being conducted concerning the effect of family background characteristcs on their attitudes and the degree to which their attitudes subsequently affect emotional adjustment and achievement in the racially mixed classrooms as well as the effect that integrated classrooms have on achievement related attitudes. Further analysis is presently being performed regarding the following factors: delayed gratification; dissonance reduction; field dependence-independence; levels of aspiration, needs, fears, and transcendence; speech parapraxes; dialect dangers; and responsiveness to social reinforcement. (HMHR/TAC edited)

5A.08

Goebes, D. D., Shore, M. F. 1978. Some effects of bicultural and monocultural school environments on personality development. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 48(3), 398-407.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

To explore the effect of bicultural vs. monocultural school environments on the personality development of children, 47 Anglo and Latino girls, 8 to 12 years old, were compared. The preadolescent girls in the bicultural school exhibited a more heterocultural peer group organization, better self-image, and greater acceptance of an unknown cultural group than did the moncultural school students. These differences were not found, however, among younger children in the two schools. (HMHR/TAC edited)

5A.09

Hamilton, A. 1975. The old equalizer. American Education, 11(2), 6-10.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic, Cuban

Bilingual education can be utilized to improve the socioeconomic status of minority youth. The bilingual program at a Los Angeles elementary school is used to illustrate how such a program can be initiated and maintained. Other points emphasized are the recruitment of bilingual-bicultural staff and the cooperation between parents and school staff. (HMHR/TAC edited)

5A.10

Hernandez, N. G. 1977. Another look at multicultural education today. Journal of Research and Development in Education, 11(1), 4-9.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This essay identifies arguments, pro and con, concerning the controversial phenomenon of multicultural education. Specific issues include: (1) Mandatory multicultural courses to be included in all teacher education; (2) Busing; (3) Bilingual education; (4) Culturally relevant curricula; and (5) Equal educational opportunity. (HMHR/TAC edited)

5A.11

Houts, P. L. (Ed.). 1970. The National Elementary School Principal, 50(2).

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

This issue, dedicated entirely to the topic of education for the Spanish-speaking people of the United States contains twenty-three articles and one book review. Some of the topics addressed include: (1) Migrant children; (2) Cultural democracy; (3) Adult education; (4) Teacher preparation for bilingual programs; (5) Progress and statistical reports from the U.S. Commission on civil rights; and (6) New reading and teaching programs and curriculum development. (HMHR/TAC edited)

5A.12

Jamieson, M. Stewin, L. L. 1987. Exploring immigrant students' adjustment to learning in their new cultural setting. International Journal for the Advancement of Counseling, 10(1), 19-33.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This article compares the learning characteristics of eleven immigrant and eleven Canadian 4th graders on measures of academic achievement, attitude to school, English proficiency, academic self-concept, and quality of teacher-student interaction. Data on attitudes of teachers toward immigrant students and on attitudes of parents of immigrant students toward the mother culture and learning in a 2nd culture were also collected. The adjustment of immigrant students to learning was dependent on three factors: length of time in the 2nd culture, the proportion of immigrant students within a classroom, and the cultural harmony in both home and school settings. ((c) APA)

5A.13

Keller, G. D., Van Hooft, K. S. 1976. Bilingualism and bilingual education in the United States: A chronology from the colonial period to 1976. Jamaica, New York: Bilingual Press/Editorial Bilingue.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The history of bilingual education in the United States is described in terms of five major periods from the colonial period to the year 1976. Specific laws, court decisions, and other important events related to bilingual education and its financing are presented. The chronology provides a succinct compilation of the significant trends and events in the history of bilingual education in the United States. Emphasized are the changes which caused widespread bilingual education in the colonial period to be almost completely abandoned by the year 1900, the renewed interest in foreign languages in the 1950's, and the initiation of new bilingual programs in the 1960's. (HMHR Abstract)

5A.14

Klovekorn, M. R., Madera, M., Nardone, S. 1974. Counseling the Cuban child. Elementary School Guidance and Counseling, 8(4), 255-260.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

The needs of immigrant Cuban children attending American schools in Florida are discussed with regard to some counseling methods for easing both the transition between family and school and the conflicts between child and teacher. The counselor's role is seen as vital to helping the child, his family, and the teacher understand the similarities and differences between the two cultures. (HMHR Abstract)

5A.15

Laosa, L. M. 1977. Cognitive styles and learning strategies research: Some of the areas in which psychology can contribute to personalized instruction in multicultural education. Journal of Teacher Education, 28(3), 26-30.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The author discusses ways in which knowledge of different cognitive styles and learning strategies can contribute to personalized instruction in multicultural education. (TAC Abstract)

5A.16

Van Nieuwenhuijze, C. A. O. 1963. Cross-cultural Studies. The Hague: Mouton & Co.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This book discusses issues involved in cross-cultural education, cross-cultural communication and various aspects of social identity. (TAC Abstract)

Bilingual-Bicultural Education ...

The following references (identified by their bibliography number) also contain information relevant to category 5A:

1E.28

2B.22

2E.05

2G.11, 2G.44

3A.14

5C.07

The reader is advised to refer to the above references for more information regarding this category.

5B.01

Acosta, F. X., Cristo, M. H. 1982. Bilingual-bicultural interpreters as psychotherpaeutic bridges: A program note. Journal of Community Psychology, 10, 54-56.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

A unique bilingual interpreter program aimed at expanding professional services to Spanish-speaking patients is described. Bilingual-bicultural community aides were trained to interpret for monolingual Spanish-speaking patients and non-Spanish-speaking therapists. Training emphasis and experiences with therapists and patients over a five-year period are discussed. Particular benefits and difficulties encountered with the therapist-interpreter team approach are presented. (Journal Abstract)

5B.02

Atwood, A. A. 1985. Environmental distractions in interpreting. Journal of Interpretation, 2, June 1985.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The professional interpreter faces many environmental influences when providing services. Some are unavoidable -- noise, group size, and the like. Another source of distraction comes from other paticipants who interrupt the interpreter and the speaker by interjecting comments. These "distractors," although they may be certified interpreters, are behaving unprofessionally. A trusting and respectful relationship between collegues is necessary in order to successfully complete the task. This article discusses stress brought on by such distractions, as well as various ways to resolve the problem. (Author/TAC Abstract)

5B.03

Faust, S., Drickey, R. 1986. Working with interpreters (clinical conference). Journal of Family Practice, 22(2), 131, 134-138.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

In a health care setting which provides services for refugees, issues arise within the provider-interpreter interaction. The interaction between the provider, patient and interpreter (PPI) is diagrammed as a triangle representing three-way cross-cultural communication. The various roles of the interpreter as interviewer, instrument of provider, patient advocate and culture broker are defined. The ideal relationship is one of a partnership between specialists. The health care provider furnishes the nursing and medical expertise, whereas the interpreter provides the cultural and language expertise. Suggestions for developing this partnership are provided. Four interpreters give their perspective on this relationship and answer questions from health care providers. (Medline/TAC Abstract)

5B.04

Frishberg, N. 1986. Interpreting: An introduction. Silver Spring, Maryland: RID Publications.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

While this book is oriented toward interpreting for the deaf, much of what is said, especially in regard to the interpretation process and interpreting in a mental health setting, can be applied to cross-cultural mental health interpreting. Interpreter ethics and etiquette are discussed and practical factors involved in hiring interpreters are considered. (TAC Abstract)

5B.05

Holtan, N., Egli, E. Working with refugee bilingual health workers in the health care setting. March 1987. Minneapolis, Minnesota: Refugee Mental Health Technical Assistance Center, University of Minnesota.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This paper discusses the use of bilingual workers in the general health care of refugees. These comments are intended for physicians who are taking care of refugee patients and who want to create a good working relationship with bilingual workers who work as interpreters, outreach workers, and patient advocates. Such relationships are important in handling the refugees' routine medical problems and are absolutely crucial for psychiatric or social problems. The physician who is caring for refugees must be sensitive to the complex roles of bilingual workers. Caring for refugees through interpreters need not discourage a physician who is willing to remain flexible and observant. When possible, physicians should receive education, training, and supervised clinical experience in working with both professionally-trained and untrained ad-hoc interpreters. (Author/TAC Abstract)

5B.06

O'Brien, L. 1985. Interpreting in substance abuse treatment settings. Journal of Interpretation, 2, June 1985. 99-104.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This article discusses the particular requirements for interpreting in substance abuse treatment settings. Since the interpreter is a crucial element in the client's recovery, he or she needs to develop a knowledge and understanding of the problem. Myths about substance-abusers are discussed, as are treatment settings the interpreter is likely to encounter. (TAC Abstract)

5B.07

Per-Lee, M., Cogswell, V., Pace, C. 1985. Victim/Witness: Implications for the interpreter. Journal of Interpretation, 2, June 1985. 105-112.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This article is the summary of an interview with an experienced legal interpreter that discussed the implications of the victim/witness situation on the role of the interpreter within a legal framework. Issues addressed include confidentiality, fees, and the withholding and volunteering of certain types of information. (TAC Abstract)

5B.08

Prince, C. D. 1986. UMI Dissertation Information Service. Hablando con el doctor: Communication problems between doctors and their Spanish-speaking patients.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic; General

This paper discusses cross-cultural communication problems arising in medical settings. It is divided into 7 main sections, including: 1) a discussion of language used in medical and legal settings, problems that arise, and structural studies; 2) communication used in different settings and by different genders, cultures, and classes; 3) bilingual training and interpretation, including legal bases for the provision of bilingual health car services; 4) a description of the research site, participants, and methodology used to select and record actual doctor-patient interviews; 5) the theoretical framework used to interpret the interviews; 6) an analysis of doctor-patient communication; and finally 7) a discussion of the implications of this research for the future training of physicians and other health professionals and for the formulation of language policy in health care. (TAC Abstract/Author)

5B.09

Schein, J. D. 1974. Personality characteristics associated with interpreter proficiency. Journal of Rehabilitation of the Deaf, 7, 33-43.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

In the search for predictors of interpreter proficiency, assessments of personality appear at the outset to be potential predictors. In this study, twenty manual interpreters of the deaf completed a battery of psychological tests and interpreted two tape-recorded selections. A correlational analysis of the test data and ratings of interpreter proficiency yielded significant results for five scales of the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule, one scale from the Strong Vocational Interest Inventory, and self-ratings of interpreting ability under various conditions. A personality picture emerged for the successful interpreter: desires to be the center of attention and to be independent, is not overly anxious, does not seek sympathy for self, and is not rigid. This research also aroused questions about judging interpreter ability. The need for cross-validation of results was emphasized. While this research studied interpreters of the deaf, there may be implications for those doing cross-cultural interpreting. (Author/TAC Abstract)

5B.10

The National Academy of Gallaudet College. Interpreter research: Targets for the eighties. Conference report of "Interpreter Research: Targets for the Eighties," sponsored by the National Academy of Gallaudet College.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This report proposes several areas of interpretation and interpreter competency, in which research is needed. This conference was specifically oriented toward interpreting for the deaf, but its conclusions are applicable to cross-cultural interpreting. Major issues include: 1) a profile of the competent interpreter, 2) evaluation and certification, 3) entrance and exit criteria for interpreter trainees, 4) a labor market analysis, and 5) curriculum materials. (TAC Abstract)

5B.11

Wilcox, S., Wilcox, P. 1985. Schema theory and language interpretation: A study of sign language interpreters. Journal of Interpretation, 2, June 1985. 84-93.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

In this paper, the authors describe a study they conducted in order to determine potential predictors of interpreter proficiency. Using schema theory as the theoretical framework, the authors determined, on the basis of experimental results, a number of criteria competent interpreters should meet. 1) Interpreters must be bilingual. 2) Interpreters must be bicultural. 3) Interpreters need broad enough backgrounds to be able to function in many different situations. 4) Interpreters must understand that their background knowledge and attitudes will affect the meanings they convey to clients. Any interpreter training curriculum must address all of these issues. (TAC Abstract)

5B.12

Yoken, C. 1979. Interpreter training: The state of the art. Washington, D. C.: The National Academy of Gallaudet College.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

This paper discusses issues raised at a recent conference regarding interpretation (standard of performance, evaluation of performance and training), interpreter training (competencies, evaluation and preparation of interpreter trainers), and policy and administration. An annotated bibliography is appended. (TAC Abstract)

Interpretation ...

The following references (identified by their bibliography number) also contain information relevant to category 5B:

1D.05

1E.53

2B.40

3A.04, 3A.11

The reader is advised to refer to the above references for more information regarding this category.

5C.01

Asher, J. J., Garcia, R. 1969. The optimal age to learn a foreign language. Modern Language Journal, 53(5), 334-341.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

Using 71 7-19 year old Cuban immigrants, an attempt was made to determine which factors were related to the achievement of a native pronunciation of English. The factors were age of the children when they entered the United States, length of time in the United States, sex, and any interaction between the variables. The results showed that although no Cuban child achieved a native pronunciation of English, a near-native pronunciation was most apt to occur if the boy or girl was six or younger when coming to the United States and lived in this country between five and eight years. A biological explanation is proposed to account for the findings. (HMHR Abstract)

5C.02

Burke, J. L., Lafave, H. G., Kurtz, G. E. 1965. Minority group membership as a factor in chronicity. Psychiatry, 28, 235-238.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

The study is a report on a specialized rehabilitation program for chronic schizophrenics in which those who belong to a minority group or who speak another language better than they speak English were treated within a total rehabilitation program. Included in this study were 85 minority group members. The results of this study indicate that one of the factors that may be involved in chronicity is that of belonging to a minority group or speaking a language other than that spoken by staff, which prevents adequate communication and understanding, and, in many instances, makes it easier for staff to ignore the patients concerned. (Journal Abstract)

5C.03

Butcher, J. N., Garcia, R. E. 1978. Cross-national application of psychological tests. Personnel and Guidance Journal, 56(8), 472-475.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

A review of practical issues involved in the adaptation and application of English language personality inventories cross-nationally is made with specific reference to the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). Methodological problems encountered in the cross-cultural study of personality include: (1) Differences in personality characteristics; (2) Nonequivalence of psychological constructs; (3) Language differences; (4) Behavior differences related to cultural contexts; (5) Appropriateness of test instruments; (6) Difficulties in random selection or stratified sampling procedures; and (7) Problems of determining appropriate evaluation criteria. Issues pertinent to the translation of personality inventories are discussed, as are methods of minimizing these difficulties. (HMHR/TAC edited)

5C.04

Cardenas, D. N. 1972. Compound and coordinate bilingualism/biculturalism in the Southwest. In R. W. Ewton, J. Ornstein (Eds.). Studies in language and linguistics. 165-180. El Paso, Texas: Texas Western Press.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: General

Compound and coordinate bilingualism are defined and operationalized via examples in an attempt to explain some of the dynamics of multilingual individuals' behavior. Bilingualism and biculturalism as distinct and related concepts are used to schematize the acculturation process and its variations. Bilingualism and its relationship to biculturalism is discussed along with suggestions for making the inevitable assimilation process more tolerable and comprehensible to those experiencing it. (HMHR/TAC edited)

5C.05

Evans, J. S. 1974. Word-pair discrimination and imitation abilities of preschool Spanish-speaking children. Journal of Learning Disabilities, 7(9), 573-580.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

Auditory abilities, measured by word-pair discrimination and single word imitation, of economically disadvantaged native Spanish-speaking preschool children were investigated in two languages, Spanish and English. In order to provide age-related comparative information, a group of nondisadvantaged, native English speakers were evaluated on the same tasks. In spite of the dual problems of economic disadvantage and second language learning, these children were not significantly different from their advantaged English-speaking peers in total performance on the four tasks. In addition, the Spanish speakers made less errors in their native language than did the English speakers. Thus, previously hypothesized negative effects of poverty or of linguistic interference do not appear to be depressing auditory performance. A descriptive analysis of errors indicates directions for educational programs in the area of auditory training for preschool bilingual programs. (Journal Abstract)

5C.06

Gallois, C., Markel, N. N. 1975. Turn taking: Social personality and conversational style. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 31(6), 1134-1140.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban

The effect of language spoken and conversational phase on temporal aspects of speaking style were examined. Thirteen male Cuban bilinguals conversed once in Spanish and once in English; their conversations were monitored to determine frequencey and duration of speech. Subjects spoke longer and more frequently per turn in English than in Spanish, which is interpreted as reflecting their identification with two different social groups. Results also showed that variations in turn-taking behavior, as a function of conversational phase, were the same in English and Spanish, which is interpreted as a manifestation of larger cultural norms regulating the phases of conversation. In general terms, the results indicate that measures of turn-taking style are powerful tools for examining the social psychology of conversation. (Journal Abstract)

5C.07

Holland, W. R. 1960. Language barrier as an educational problem of Spanish speaking children. Exceptional Children, 27(1), 42-50.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

An attempt was made to define and analyze the social and cultural background of the educational problems of thirty-six Spanish speaking children, grades one through five. These children were tested bilingually with a special Spanish-English adaptation of the WISC. Results show that most of the children had some language barrier, particularly those in the earlier grades. A language barrier is the result of a lack of acculturation. However, the generally low verbal development in both Spanish and English is more likely the consequence of bilingualism in an underprivileged ethnic group. It is suggested that bilingual education for bilingual children might prove to be a worthwhile experiment. (HMHR/TAC edited)

5C.08

Johnson, G. B. 1953. Bilingualism as measured by a reaction-time technique and the relationship between a language and non-language intelligence quotient. Journal of Genetic Psychology, 82(1), 3-9.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Hispanic

The effects of bilingualism, as measured by a reaction-time technique, upon the measurement of intelligence are illustrated through testing a group of Hispanic boys with language and nonlanguage intelligence tests. These include the Reaction-time Test of Bilingualism, the Hoffman Test of Bilingualism, the Otis Test of Mental Ability (OTMA) and the Goodenough Draw-A-Man Test (GDMT). Results and test appropriatenesses are discussed. (TAC Abstract)

5C.09

Kortmann, F. 1987. Problems in communication in transcultural psychiatry. The self reporting questionnaire in Ethiopia. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 75(6), June 1987, 563-570.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Ethiopian

It is often difficult for people from different cultural backgrounds to understand one another. On the other hand, this article provides some information about the problems Ethiopians have in understanding the concepts of Western psychiatry. In this study, the Western concepts are contained specifically in the items of the Self-Reporting Questionnaire, a psychiatric case-finding instrument designed by the World Health Organization. On the other hand, this article illustrates how Western-trained health workers often experience grave difficulties in understanding the - in their eyes, often bizarre - complaints of Ethiopians seeking help. Western psychiatric jargon is culture-bound, and needs adaptation before being exported to other cultures. (Author Abstract)

5C.10

Laosa, L. M. 1975. Bilingualism in three United States Hispanic groups: Contextual use of language by children and adults in their families. Journal of Educational Psychology, 67(5), 617-627.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Cuban; Mexican; Puerto Rican

The use of language patterns was studied in different social contexts among Central Texas Mexican American, Miami Cuban American, and New York Puerto Rican children and adults in their families. Data were collected through structured interviews with 295 families. Children were first, second, and third graders, approximately equally divided by sex. Results indicate that even within subcultural communities, there is significant variability in the language patterns used in various social contexts. Results are discussed in light factors that may affect language maintenance. (PASAR Abstract/HMHR edited)

5C.11

Le, H. X. 1986. Doctoral dissertation, Measurement of ego development in different languages. Washington University.

Refugee/Ethnic Group: Vietnamese

This study investigates the effects of language and language fluency on a personality measure, the Washington University Sentence Completion Test. Eighty-four Veitnamese refugees completed eighteen sentences in English and eighteen in Vietnamese. Results indicated that the test does not bias tward either language. When the subject is more fluent in one language, however, his ego score in that language is also higher. Results also indicated that women achieved higher ego scores as well as higher confidence and performance in both languages. Regarding the method of measuring language fluency, judges' ratings based on responses appear superior to self-ratings. (Dissertation Abstracts)

The following references (identified by their bibliography number) also contain information relevant to category 5C:

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2C.04, 2C.11

2D.03, 2D.08

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